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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...dy. Temp. 3-5 (48-41). Tomorrow cloudy, ...p. 3-5 (46-37). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 3-7 ...36). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 10-3 (50-46). ...ANNES: Moderate. ROME: Overcast. Temp. ...10 (50-50). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 2-3 ...36). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Aus. Sch.	10 S	Lebanon	£1.70
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Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dh.
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Gunmen Sought to Shoot Up El Al Plane

Hostages Held in Orly Attack

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 20 (WP).—Two Arab terrorists unsuccessfully tried to shoot up an El Al jumbo jet at Orly Airport yesterday and then fled into the terminal's second-floor restrooms, with three hostages, after a prolonged exchange of gunfire with the French police.

Officials said that three persons were wounded by bullets—including a riot policeman—and five other persons were seriously hurt by grenade fragments in the 15-minute exchange.

Negotiations with the terrorists, who demanded that a Boeing 707 airliner be ready for an 8 a.m. flight today to an undisclosed destination, were still going on early today after the shootout at the Orly-South terminal.

One of the hostages was believed to be a four-year-old girl. The two others were thought to be her parents. Earlier, French officials indicated that the gunmen might not have taken any hostages after all. Later, they said that hostages were being held.

The attack on the El Al Boeing 747 was the second at Orly within a week. On Monday, two men fired two bazooka rounds at an El Al Boeing 707. Both rounds missed the target, but one sliced through a nearby Yugoslav DC-9 while the other slammed into an airport building. Three persons were slightly injured.

Although the Palestine Liberation Organization denied any responsibility for yesterday's attack, the two men identified themselves as the "Mohammed Boudia Commando" in a message slipped under the door of the restroom.

Killed in 1973

Boudia, a militant pro-Palestinian Algerian, was killed in a booby-trapped car in Paris in 1973.

After last week's bazooka attack, an anonymous caller who identified himself as a member of the Mohammed Boudia Commando telephoned Reuters news agency and said that "the next time we'll hit our target."

In August, a guerrilla group with the same name—and linking itself with the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which has broken with the PLO—claimed responsibility for blowing up three cars in front of Jewish offices in Paris.

Such was the confusion at Orly yesterday following the 4 p.m. attack that it was several hours before officials could issue an account of the incident.

With Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski at the scene to head the negotiations, local prefect Jean Vaudeville told newsmen that a member of the airport security force thwarted the attack on the jumbo jet.

The security guard fired his submachine gun just as one of the terrorists, standing on an open-air terrace overlooking the runway, aimed an unidentified weapon at the Israeli plane, Mr. Vaudeville said.

Threw Grenades

He added that the terrorist then sought refuge in the second-floor concourse of the terminal and tossed two grenades to discourage the security forces in pursuit.

Joining an accomplice, the first terrorist took hostages and herded them into the men's windowless restroom, which is at the end of a narrow passageway.

A woman, who later escaped, told a radio reporter that two men, apparently in their 30s and wearing long coats, forced her into the restroom.

One man "threw me to the ground and kicked me several times while shouting at me to crawl," she said, and "since I did not crawl fast enough, he fired at me and a bullet went through my shoe.

"He then told me to go into the toilets and I locked myself in there with another woman," she said. "There was blood in the hall leading to the toilets and people screaming everywhere."

She escaped when police ap-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

ON ALERT—Riot policemen take up firing positions at Orly Airport. Bullet hole is visible at upper right.



Associated Press

DEMONSTRATION IN NICOSIA—Greek-Cypriot demonstrators burn the American flag.

Riots in Nicosia, Athens Hit U.S., U.K. Embassies

From Wire Dispatches

NICOSIA, Jan. 19.—Thousands of chanting demonstrators—many of them armed with firebombs, iron bars and sticks—stormed the U.S. Embassy and a British cultural office here and the British Embassy in Athens yesterday, ransacking offices and making bonfires out of the debris.

U.S. Marines at the embassy here fired tear-gas grenades.

No casualties were reported.

The demonstrations were called to protest Britain's decision to evacuate to Turkey about 10,000 Turkish-Cypriot refugees who have been sheltered at British military bases in southern Cyprus. The Cyprus government says that the British move will aid Turkish plans to partition the island.

A State Department spokesman in Washington said that most American personnel had left the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia before the attack by an estimated 5,000 demonstrators. U.S. Ambassador Rodger Davies was killed during an attack on the same embassy in August as anti-American feeling boiled over in the wake of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus on July 20. Greek Cypriots still harbor anti-American feelings on the grounds that the United States did nothing to prevent or hinder the Turkish invasion.

The stone-throwing, youthful demonstrators pushed aside barbed-wire barricades manned by Greek-Cypriot police and armed troops to storm the U.S. Embassy building.

Today, Nicosia appeared calm. Dozens of Cypriot policemen and soldiers were guarding the U.S. Embassy and British government buildings here.

Attacks in the Night

During the night, police said, two bombs caused slight damage at a British-owned abandoned store and, in southern Cyprus, saboteurs damaged a water-supply pump outside Britain's military base in the Akrotiri area. British authorities said that the pump was seldom used and that the water supply on the base would not be affected by the attack. No casualties resulted from last night's violence, the police said.

Several hundred Turkish-Cypriot refugees were taken from the sovereign British bases to southern Turkey yesterday in the start of an airlift organized by the Turkish government and operated by Turkey's civilian airline.

British officials said that about 500 persons will be airlifted out each day, until all the refugees at the bases have been transferred to southern Turkey.

Thousands of Turks were on hand to give a cheering welcome yesterday to the first group of Turkish-Cypriot refugees to land at Adana. A group of 110 were flown there on a Turkish Airlines Boeing 727 jetliner.

Britain agreed last Tuesday to poll the refugees at its southern Cyprus camps and to cooperate in an airlift evacuation if the refugees wanted one.

Turkish-Cypriot Fears

The Greek Cypriots claim—and Turkish officials expect—that most of the refugees will, after their evacuation, opt for Turkey to resettle them in northern Cyprus, in an area now held by the Turkish Army. The Greek Cypriots say that the resettled Turkish Cypriots will be taking over property owned by Greek Cypriots and that the resettlement will further Turkish and Turkish-Cypriot proposals for a federation government in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

After Wilson Intervenes

IRA, British Discuss a New Truce

BELFAST, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Political leaders of the IRA held a secret meeting with British government representatives here today, raising hopes that the Irish Republican Army may restore the cease-fire which ended Thursday after 25 days.

The meeting was confirmed by officials at the government's Belfast headquarters. No details were given.

Government sources said the meeting was held as the direct result of a personal intervention by Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The sources said a further meeting could take place later, after the Republican side had reported back to the Provisional IRA army council in Dublin.

It is believed that the army council met last night to discuss the latest situation and decided in principle to consider the possibility of a resumed cease-fire.

Offer on Suspects

Today's meeting was between officials of the Northern Ireland executive of Provisional Sinn Fein—political arm of the Provisional IRA—and senior civil servants of the Northern Ireland Office.

It is believed that the government offered to release up to 100 more guerrilla suspects held in Northern Ireland jails if the IRA agreed to cease hostilities for an indefinite period.

Republican sources said it had been pointed out to the British government officials that no military activity had been ordered by the IRA army council since the cease-fire ended.

Among the few incidents reported today was the death of a 10-year-old boy killed by a landmine in the village of Forkhill, near the Irish border. In the same village police reported that a hijacked car containing a bomb was left outside a police station. It was towed away. The bomb did not explode.

Republican sources attributed isolated incidents to "maverick" guerrillas.

Fitt Hopeful

Catholic leader Gerry Fitt, leader of the Northern Ireland Social Democratic and Labor party, said later he still had "good hopes" that the cease-fire would be restored.

"There is such an overwhelming desire for peace in Northern Ireland," he said, "that I'm convinced there is still hope."

Immediately after the talks, Merlyn Rees, Northern Ireland minister—who did not himself take part—arranged a meeting with the British Army's chief of staff, Gen. Sir Frank King, to discuss the security implications of the new peace moves.

Prime Minister Wilson was said to be so dismayed by the IRA's decision to resume fighting that he personally stepped in to end the stalemate.

Mr. Rees said later that the government officials had met the republican representatives "not to negotiate, not to do any deals, but to explain very carefully and fully the government's position as it has been publicly stated. In return, they have listened to views of Provisional Sinn Fein."

Noting that there had been no significant acts of violence since Thursday, Mr. Rees said: "I hope this is an indication of the real wishes of the Provisionals."

"If the cease-fire continues," he said, "I would wish, and I am sure that the people of Northern Ireland would wish, to see effective arrangements made to insure that it did not break down.

"Secondly, in response to a permanent cessation of violence, the army could be gradually reduced to peacetime level and withdrawn to barracks.

"Thirdly, once I am satisfied that violence has come to a permanent end, I shall be prepared to speed up the rate of releases with a view to releasing all detainees."

Rift Persists Over Unions In Portugal

Cabinet to Continue Debate This Week

LISBON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The military government has failed to patch together a compromise agreement over a proposed law that has threatened to topple Portugal's coalition Cabinet.

Ministers emerged from a conference room after seven hours of talks early yesterday and said they would resume meeting tomorrow.

A minister said that the debate over the law, which would create a monolithic labor confederation to control all unions, could take up to five days before the issue was resolved.

Political sources said that if the talks break down, the government could fall and open a new chapter in the struggle for political power in Western Europe's most underdeveloped country.

Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal, whose party leads the campaign for the proposal, said the dispute already has created irreparable differences within the Cabinet. But he urged that the coalition be maintained at least until the April elections.

'No Isolated Force'

"The coalition of social and political forces is necessary," Mr. Cunhal, a minister without portfolio, said. "No isolated force could construct a democracy in Portugal."

The two non-Communist parties in the government—the Socialists and the left-of-center Portuguese Democratic party—early in the week threatened to resign from the Cabinet if the law is passed. But they have not repeated the threat since. They maintain that the law would give the Communists complete control of the country's labor movement.

The Catholic Church joined the dispute Friday by issuing a communiqué saying that while it could not side with any party, workers had the fundamental right of choosing their own unions. Political sources said this threw the support of the church, which until now has maintained a low profile, behind the non-Communist parties. The church statement was read at sermons today.

The political crisis developed after the ruling 20-man Council of the Armed Forces Movement narrowly voted to force the proposal through the Cabinet despite the opposition of the Socialists and the Portuguese Democratic party.

As a compromise, diplomats said the Armed Forces Movement offered to counterbalance the labor law by removing radical proposals from a pending plan to define Portugal's economic future.

But Denies Détente Policy Shift

Russia Says Relations Hurt By Trade Pact Nullification

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The Soviet government asserted yesterday that the collapse of the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement had damaged relations between the two countries, but said that the Soviet Union is still interested in improved relations "in all spheres" with the United States.

The government, in a commentary in its official newspaper, Izvestia, also affirmed that the Soviet Union's nullification of the 1972 trade agreement did not signal a "cardinal reassessment" of its positive attitude toward détente. The commentary was signed by A. Bovin, a name believed to be a pseudonym that appears frequently on what amount to major Soviet policy explanations.

The Izvestia commentary was the fullest exegesis of Soviet policy on relations with the United States that has appeared in the official press since Moscow nullified the trade agreement on Wednesday.

The commentary blamed "enemies of détente," particularly Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., for the collapse of the trade agreement. Sen. Jackson led the fight to incorporate into the trade bill an amendment linking trade concessions to emigration of Jews and other minorities from Russia. The commentary also hinted that the Soviet Union, while still seeking improved trade relations with the United States, might begin to look to other non-Communist nations.

The commentary described the supplementing of the trade bill as "an attempt at impermissible interference in the internal affairs of our state"—a reference to the amendment on emigration. It also expressed dissatisfaction with the limit of $300 million over four years placed on export credits that it would have been available to Moscow under the congressional bill.

"One cannot but reach the conclusion," the commentary said, "that the decisions of the U.S. Congress worsen the general atmosphere of Soviet-American relations. They put the hands of the clock back."

It said that "détente cannot be based on political extortion. . . . Rejecting offensive conditions made by Congress, the Soviet government took the only reasonable, the only correct step. And not because 'in the Kremlin' they have revised the meaning of détente."

The commentary said, however, that "the Soviet Union intends in the future to continue the course of further deepening the relaxation of international tensions. Our country as before is interested in the positive development of Soviet-American relations in all spheres."

U.S. Judge Bars Indian Claim Of Sovereignty Over Lands

By Martin Waldron

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19 (NYT).—Federal District Judge Warren Urbom has ruled that, despite an "ugly history" including "treaties pocked by duplicity" on the part of the government, neither the Sioux nor any other American Indian tribe has sovereignty.

Numerous Indians, including those who rebelled at Wounded Knee, S.D., in the spring of 1973, and those now holding land in New York State and a monastery in Wisconsin, have claimed that the United States has no legal jurisdiction over them because Indian treaties signed in the 19th century have not been honored by the government.

Judge Urbom said in a decision released here Friday that the conquest of Indian tribes by the Army in the last century has made the Indians subject to the legislative powers of the United States. He added that, while a history of the national policy toward Indians might make Americans "retch at the recollection," this nevertheless is the situation.

Appeal Planned

John Thorne, of San Jose, Calif., chief lawyer for the Sioux, said he would appeal Judge Urbom's decision.

The judge's ruling is not expected to have any material effect on present tribal governments. The Indian tribal governments were created under federal law. The judge compared Indian reservations in some respects to states, pointing out that they have the power to enact tribal ordinances the same way that states have the right to enact state laws.

The judge's ruling rejected the claim by about 125 Indians that the Sioux treaty of 1868 gave that tribe and not the United States jurisdiction over crimes committed during the 71-day rebellion at Wounded Knee. The tiny Indian village is on a Sioux reservation.

The ruling may be a mortal blow to Indian hopes of winning the right to govern themselves.

Whether Indians can ever again declare their reservations to be free and independent nations depends on the President and Congress, not the courts, Judge Urbom said.

Navajo Idea

In addition to many Sioux who had claimed that the 1868 treaty preserved their sovereignty, the 140,000-member Navajo tribe has explored the idea of setting up a free nation, a commonwealth or a separate state on its huge reservation in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

Judge Urbom said that until now the Supreme Court has ruled consistently against the concept of Indian sovereignty.

"In the event the Supreme Court concludes that it can and should change the law... regarding Indian tribes, the record made in this hearing will assist in providing a basis," he said. "For example, one of the grounds of justification used by Chief Justice Marshall for reducing the sovereignty of the Indians [in 1823] was the assertion that the Indians were fierce savages, whose occupation was war..."

"The Sioux, and undoubtedly many other tribes as well, had a highly developed governmental system, a religion proclaiming the sacredness of all nature and life and a disposition toward peacefulness at least as effective as that of the white intruders."

In disposing of the Indian argument that the United States had not abided by the various treaties with the Indians, he said that a "treaty is placed by the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Power of Mao, Chinese Party Widened by New Constitution

PEKING, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—China announced tonight that it had abolished the post of head of state, last held by the disgraced Liu Shao-chi in 1967.

The announcement made it clear that Chairman Mao Tse-tung retained his position of supreme authority and he also assumed the title of commander of the armed forces.

The changes, which also tightened Communist party control over the government, were contained in a new constitution, adopted by a secret session of China's parliament, the fourth National People's Congress.

The Congress, meeting for the first time in a decade, yesterday re-elected ailing Chou En-lai, 76, as Premier and chose Yeh Chien-ying, a Communist party deputy chairman, to fill the post of minister of defense. The post had been vacant for more than three years since the death of Lin Piao, reportedly in a plane crash after a coup attempt failed.

De Facto Changes

The changes have the effect of simplifying China's 20-year-old constitution, ratifying de facto changes and putting the state firmly under the authority of the party.

A report on the new constitution, presented by newly elected Deputy Premier Chang Chun-chiao stressed that it combined Socialist principles with a degree of flexibility.



UPI

Yeh Chien-ying

The last head of state, Mr. Liu, was purged during the Cultural Revolution.

Chairman Mao was reported to have said in 1971 that there should be no head of state. He himself resigned the post in 1959.

The new constitution clearly

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Two Hoover Aides Confirm FBI Files on Congressmen

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation during J. Edgar Hoover's reign compiled files containing information on the personal lives of senators and congressmen, according to two former high-ranking FBI officials.

Cartha DeLoach, assistant to Mr. Hoover until 1970, and Louis Nichols, who held the same position until 1957, said the files contained data on the girl friends and drinking problems of congressmen as well as other personal information characterized by Mr. DeLoach as "junk."

Both men said the information, which was kept in the FBI's general files, was not gathered for purposes of political blackmail and did not result from direct surveillances of members of Congress unless they were targets of criminal investigations.

Rather, they said, the information was placed in congressmen's files after persons interviewed by the FBI on unrelated matters had volunteered it.

They said they knew of no instance when the information was leaked to the press.

Although the two officials had no first-hand information of current FBI practices, a senior agent who asked that his name not be used said the bureau continues to collect such information.

"If I find a congressman has a girl stashed [in some city], I'd report it to the special agent in charge," he said.

Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Nichols said they could not estimate how many FBI files on members of Congress contained such information, since they had not seen them all.

But another source said he had seen information of a personal nature gathered by the FBI on Senators Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.; Lowell P. Weicker jr., R-Conn.; Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn.; George McGovern, D-S.D.; Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., and Representatives Carl Albert, D-Okla.; Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and the late Hale Boggs, D-La.

Mr. Kennedy and other senators recalled denials that such files existed by Patrick Gray 3d, who was named acting FBI director by President Nixon a day after Mr. Hoover's death.

In a widely publicized magazine interview, Mr. Gray declared shortly after taking office that he had looked for and found no "evidence whatsoever of the existence of secret files or political dossiers."

During Senate confirmation hearings on his nomination to be FBI director, Mr. Gray offered for the record a letter in which he denied that the FBI has any program for gathering information on federal elected officials, other than one collecting public information.

An attempt to find out if Mr. Gray was aware at the time that the FBI had files on congressmen's personal lives was unsuccessful.

When the subject of congressional files was broached during a telephone interview, Mr. Gray said, "I have no comment now or ever. I'll ask your kind indulgence, and I'll just say good night." He then hung up as a reporter was talking.

John Mohr, an assistant to Mr. Hoover and briefly to Mr. Gray, said Mr. Gray asked him prior to his first public denial if the FBI had secret files on members of Congress.

Mr. Mohr said Mr. Gray had asked him the wrong question. The files containing information on the personal lives of members of Congress are secret to the public but not to FBI personnel, he said.

'Spooked Off'

"Old Gray was all spooked off," Mr. Mohr said. "He asked me if there were 'secret' files. I told him that was a bunch of crap." If he had asked if the FBI has files on congressmen I'd obviously have said yes," Mr. Mohr said.

[AP reported that a spokesman for the FBI said, when asked about the alleged files: "There's nothing secret about them. This whole thing is a matter of record. This was all brought out at Gray's confirmation hearings."

[He was referring to 1973 hearings on Mr. Gray's confirmation as FBI director.

[At that time, Mr. Gray denied that the FBI had any program for gathering information on federal elected officials other than files of publicly available information used to provide briefing material to agents seeing congressmen on FBI business.]

Members of Congress have long suspected, and periodically charged, that the FBI was compiling personal information on them.



Patrick Gray

Although the charges were never proved, the suspicions, fed by rumors that Mr. Hoover supplied the information to the White House, were widely acknowledged to be a factor in Mr. Hoover's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

...oun Extradition Bill

...BONN, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The ...islative Foreign Affairs Committee has approved a French-...est German treaty that would ...ow the extradition of criminals ...idenced in absentia. The ...cord, to be ratified by the ...undestag, is aimed at allowing ...ed war criminals, sentenced by ...ench courts, to be extradited ...serve their sentences.

22 Years After Truce Accord

Daily Talks and Propaganda Still Hold Panmunjom Stage

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Jan. 19 (AP).—The Americans still meet briefly every day with the North Koreans at this truce site in the bleak Korean Demilitarized Zone.

And every month or so, either the American-led United Nations Command or the Communists call a full-dress meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, made up of the nations which fought in the 1950-53 war.

The meetings at this isolated collection of metal buildings where the armistice was signed usually turn into propaganda forums, with one side denouncing the other for alleged violations of the 22-year-old agreement.

Despite their drawbacks, the meetings remain the main negotiating channel for Washington and Seoul in their dealings with North Korea.

Tourist Attraction

Panmunjom has become a tourist attraction where visitors can see North Korean soldiers and get a glimpse of the uninhabited Demilitarized Zone. About 20,000 visitors took the 35-mile bus ride north from Seoul last year to visit the negotiating site.

"While Panmunjom has never accomplished much substantial," a UN Command officer said recently, "at the same time it has been effective in that we have talked. We have Panmunjom to let off steam."

For many persons around the world, the name Panmunjom symbolizes frustrating negotiations with Communist nations during the cold-war era. Thousands of soldiers on the opposing sides were killed during two years of talks before a truce was agreed upon in July, 1953.

Eventually an armistice was arranged at Panmunjom—after the Communists agreed with the UN Command that North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war held in South Korea would have a choice of whether to return home or not.

Again in 1968

Again in 1968, Panmunjom was the site of negotiations, for the return of the imprisoned crew of the U.S. intelligence ship Pueblo, seized by North Korea. The released sailors crossed the "Bridge of No Return" to freedom at Panmunjom.

The negotiating site now has become the center for Red Cross and direct low-level governmental talks between North and South Korea. The talks are stalemated but the eventual goal is unification of the Korean peninsula.

Occasionally, propaganda ploys have been humorous. Once an American GI tossed a snowball at a North Korean guard and the next day, Pyongyang charged the UN Command with a new provocation.

The North Koreans trained a flock of pigeons they called "doves of peace," which would land only on the green North Korean buildings, not the blue ones of the UN Command.

U.S. officers claim the North Koreans once tried to cut the legs off chairs used by UN Command negotiators to put them in a symbolically lower, or inferior, position.

The most glaring examples of the propaganda battle at Panmunjom are the modernistic buildings put up by Pyongyang and Seoul to demonstrate the progress of their regimes.

The meetings are not conducted in the new buildings but in a plain rectangular building with a green felt-covered table dividing the room in two. The border of North and South Korea runs through the middle of the table.

Traditionally, an American general heads the UN Command delegation and is accompanied by representatives from other nations which fought in the war—South Korea, Canada, Ethiopia, Australia, Thailand, the Philippines, Turkey and Britain.

The meetings are long because everything said at a full-dress commission meeting is translated into English, Korean and Chinese.

There have been about 360 full-dress meetings of the Military Armistice Commission. North Korea has used them to charge the UN Command with nearly 125,000 armistice violations, of which the command has admitted about 100.

The UN Command has charged the Communists with about 25,000 violations, of which the North Koreans admitted two, shortly after the armistice was signed.

Settlement Seen in India On Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the Kashmir Moslem leader, will reportedly take control of most of his state after a lapse of 22 years under an agreement that is being worked out between him and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Shamim A. Shamim, a Kashmiri member of Parliament and a close associate of the sheikh, yesterday confirmed Indian newspaper reports that the sheikh had accepted an offer by Mrs. Gandhi to become the leader of the ruling party in Kashmir and assume the post of chief minister.

According to the reports, the two-year-old negotiations between the sheikh and emissaries of Mrs. Gandhi culminated here Friday in a broad agreement on crucial issues. The sheikh was reported to have given up his insistence on a return to the position of 1953, when he was deposed as prime minister for suspected secessionist activities. He spent 17 years intermittently in Indian detention until Mrs. Gandhi released him five years ago.

War Over Kashmir

In 1948, India and Pakistan fought over Kashmir in a war that led to United Nations intervention and imposition of a cease-fire. Pakistan was given control of a third of Kashmir and India the rest, including the lush Kashmir Valley.

The UN stipulated that the dispute should be resolved by plebiscite. However, New Delhi, claiming that the state had formally acceded to India before the fighting, ruled out any plebiscite.

According to the agreement, which was said to have been approved yesterday at a Cabinet meeting here, the sheikh would become leader of the ruling Congress party in Kashmir and the present Assembly would continue until new elections in 1977.

This implies that the sheikh's own party, the Plebiscite Front, will be dissolved and that its members would join the Congress party.

2 in Salyut-4 Spend Day on Experiments

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Two Soviet cosmonauts, in their eighth day aboard the orbiting Salyut-4 space laboratory, today carried out more scientific experiments and observations, Tass said.

It said the mission commander, Lt. Col. Alexei Gubarev, and civilian flight engineer Georgi Grechko were in good condition and that all systems were functioning normally.

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Disillusionment With U.K. Cited By Stonehouse

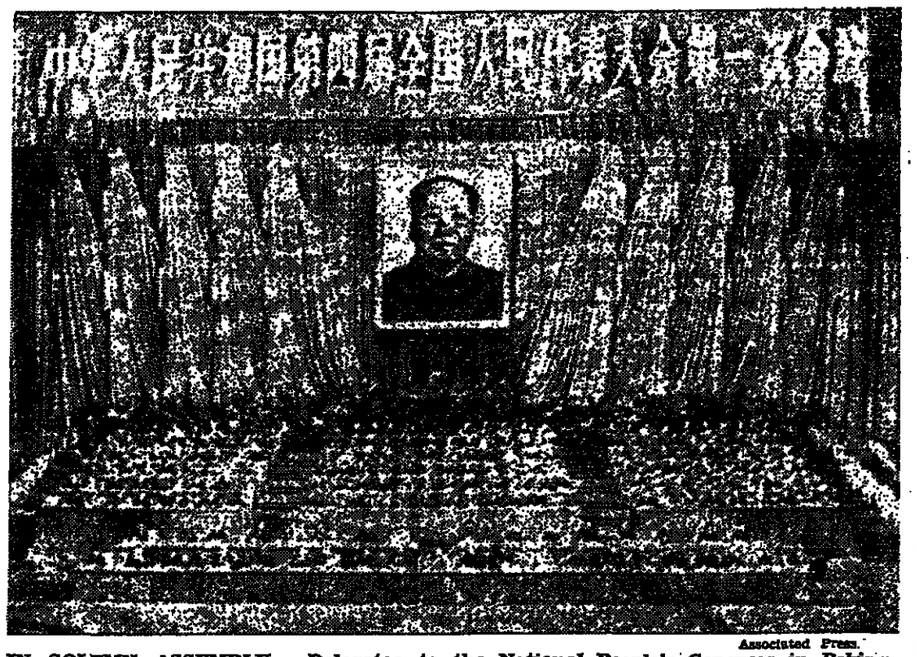
MELBOURNE, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—John Stonehouse, the British member of Parliament now fighting to stay in Australia after entering the country on a false passport, said tonight that he was determined "to stay in Australia—I am finished with Britain."

Mr. Stonehouse expressed "deep disillusionment with the sham and hypocrisy in British society today."

The former Labor government minister also charged that Edward Short, leader of the British House of Commons, had "deliberately suppressed" the major part of a letter explaining the breakdown that led to Mr. Stonehouse's disappearance from the United States nine weeks ago.

Mr. Stonehouse produced the text of his letter, which said that, after consulting an Australian psychiatrist, he appreciated that the "long traumas I suffered were caused by a deep disillusionment with the state of English society and the complete frustration of the ideals I have pursued in my political and business life."

"...The most traumatic frustrations I have suffered relate to Africa, Bangladesh and the British cooperative movement," he said. He did not elaborate. Mr. Stonehouse disappeared from Miami Beach on Nov. 20—a move he has since admitted having made because of business and political problems in England.



Associated Press.

IN SOLEMN ASSEMBLY — Delegates to the National People's Congress in Peking sit in the Great Hall of the People underneath a photograph of Chairman Mao.

Charter Gives Mao, Party Wider Power

(Continued from Page 1)

shows that the party controls the state apparatus. "The Communist party of China," it says, "is the core of the leadership of the whole Chinese people. The working class exercises leadership over the state through its vanguard, the Communist party of China."

In the new cabinet, announced yesterday, out of 12 deputy premiers, eight were also members of the party Politburo.

The post of supreme military commander now goes to the party leader.

"The chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist party of China commands the country's armed forces," Article 15 of the new constitution says. The 1954 version named the head of state as the armed forces' commander.

Absences Noted

The absence of both Wang Hung-wen, a Shanghai radical, and Chairman Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, from the list of government ministers indicates the Congress has asserted the importance of stability for China's development, observers here said.

Only one prominent Cultural Revolution activist, Mr. Chang a deputy premier, now holds a senior position in the state hierarchy.

Teng Hsiao-ping, 70, the most prominent victim of the Cultural Revolution to be rehabilitated, is the first of Mr. Chou's 12 deputy premiers.

Another deputy premier is Hua Kuo-feng, now minister of public security, a powerful post whose former occupant, Li Chen, was rumored to have died violently in late 1973.

The commander of the important Peking military district, Chen Hsi-lien; China's model peasant, Chen Yung-kuei; and a former factory worker Wu Kuei-hsein, the only woman in the group of deputy premiers, give the group a broader base than before.

Chu Teh, 88, was re-elected as chairman of the Congress.

Strengthening Aim

In his report on the constitution, Deputy Premier Chang said that the revisions would help to strengthen the party's centralized leadership in relation to the structure of the state.

The local revolutionary committees, set up during the Cultural Revolution, have become "the permanent organs of the local People's Congresses and at the same time the local people's governments at various levels," the report said.

For the first time, citizens of the people's republic enjoy the freedom to strike, it said.

Capitalist ownership, which in certain circumstances was permitted under the 1954 constitution, has been outlawed.

"Maoism" has been given legal force as the ruling doctrine of China.

"State organizations and state personnel must earnestly study Marxism-Leninism—Mao Tse-tung's thought," the constitution says.

On foreign relations, the new constitution states: "China will never be a superpower."

Mr. Chang's report said this statement showed that "our country does not seek hegemony today and it never will.

"Only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation," the report said.

The Congress said China should continue its recent foreign policy—seen here as centered on continued rapprochement with the United States and hostility to the Soviet Union.

Peking Booklet Is Critical Of Actions, Aims of Regime

By Robert S. Elegant

HONG KONG, Jan. 19.—An officially sanctioned Chinese publication is for the first time in more than a decade expressing disillusionment with the accomplishments and aims of the People's Republic of China.

A 68-page booklet, published in July in Peking and now available in Hong Kong, harshly questions not only the performance of administrative officials at every level but also charges that senior leaders are motivated by selfishness rather than public spirit.

It further asserts that widespread anger among the Chinese people could bring about the regime's collapse, unless it makes major changes.

This critique goes considerably further than criticism in the early 1960s in warning of the danger of popular uprisings.

The Maoist counterattack in 1965-66 against the moderates' criticisms and policies turned into the Cultural Revolution, which gutted the structures of the Chinese Communist party and the government. No such violent response is anticipated now because criticisms are scattered and fundamental power relationships have been radically altered in the last 10 years—largely as a result of the Cultural Revolution.

Peril Is Seen

Now the moderates are in control and are warning that a return to hard-line Maoism would imperil Communist rule in China.

The booklet uses the device of historical allusion.

The booklet is a translation into modern Chinese, supplemented by extensive commentaries, of an analysis of the fall of the Ch'in Dynasty (221-207 BC) written by Liu Chung-Yuan, a scholar of the T'ang Dynasty (618-907 AD). The booklet is attributed to the "workers' Doctrine Team of the Peking Automobile Factory."

The commentary specifically notes the applicability of Mr. Liu's critique to present conditions. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has in the past identified himself with Shih Huang-ti, or the "first emperor," who founded the Ch'in Dynasty. The convention of citing the first emperor to mean Mao, and the Ch'in Dynasty to mean the Communist regime, has been firmly established.

'Victorious Conclusion'

The moderate faction, now in control, contends that the Cultural Revolution's consequences have been beneficent and that that upheaval has been brought to a "victorious conclusion." Their "leftist" opponents, originally allied with Lin Piao, who is believed to have died in an air crash in 1971 after a coup attempt failed, argue that the purposes of the Cultural Revolution have been subverted by the present administration. The leftists want to revive the Cultural Revolution.

By translating freely from the original classical text, the moderate faction reaffirms the wisdom and value of the Communist system but questions the manner in which Marxism-Leninism has been applied to China.

The moderates are, quite apparently, pleading with their radical colleagues to desist from agitation and actions which arouse popular discontent—and, therefore, threaten the regime. It *is significant that men* in power in Peking feel the need to express such concern so strongly.

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Judge Rules Against Tribe

(Continued from Page 1)

Constitution of the United States on no higher plane than an act of Congress, so if a self-executing treaty and an act of Congress be in conflict, the more recent governs."

"The 1868 treaty has been modified... in several important respects," he said.

Wisconsin Evacuation

GRESHAM, Wis, Jan. 19 (AP).—Indian women and children were evacuated yesterday from a religious estate occupied since New Year's Day by armed Indian demonstrators. Mediators continued to negotiate for a peaceful end to the take-over.

A National Guard official expressed optisimsm that a settlement would be worked out soon and denounced Indian militants who accused the Guard of preparing to assault the contested estate.

Col. Hugh Simonson, denying any plans to use force, said 25 to 30 Indians remained in the estate's 64-room mansion.

The Menominee Warrior Society evicted a caretaker and seized the property Jan. 1, demanding that the unused estate be given to Indians as a health center or technical school.

Trawler-Free Zones Authorized in Norway

OSLO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—A law authorizing the government to establish trawler-free zones off the Norwegian coast was formally enacted Friday.

Establishment of three zones off the north coast is expected later this month following a meeting of Britain, West Germany, France and Norway which is expected to be held in London Tuesday.

FBI Files on Congressmen Confirmed by Hoover Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

long tenure as director of the FBI.

Informed in general terms of the findings, several members of Congress said the FBI's denial that it purposely gathers the information and does not use it for political blackmail is not relevant. The mere existence of such files, they said, represents a lever against Congress, because it has the potential to be used for political blackmail.

"There's no point in its being there if they are not going to use it," said Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyo., a member of the Appropriations Committee, which has jurisdiction over the FBI budget.

"Obviously it's to be in reserve for some kind of blackmail," Sen. McGee said. "The Gestapo operated that way, too. They were just collecting records," he said.

"I just don't believe it," said Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev.

"If the facts contained in The Post article are true," Sen. Kennedy said, "they indicate that the constitutional rights of members of the legislative branch have clearly been infringed by the executive branch.

"The American people deserve a full explanation of allegations of data collection on their elected representatives and I call for a full investigation by the Constitutional Rights subcommittee of these allegations," he said.

Asked about the whereabouts of Mr. Hoover's files, an FBI spokesman said: "Mr. Hoover's personal effects and correspondence were collected by bureau personnel and either destroyed or removed to his residence. Any official records maintained in Mr. Hoover's office were removed and appropriately filed."

Several days after Mr. Hoover's death, his secretary gave particularly sensitive files, occupying about 12 filing cabinet drawers, to then acting FBI Associate Director Mark Felt, a source said.

It could not be learned whether any of these files were on members of Congress. Mr. Felt declined to comment.

Soaring Costs Cited

U.K. Reported Set to Drop Channel Tunn

LONDON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Britain intends to pull out of the joint project with France to build a Channel tunnel linking the two countries by rail, informed British sources said yesterday.

A British government spokesman said Environment Secretary of State Anthony Crosland would make a major statement in Parliament tomorrow on the results of recent tunnel negotiations with France.

The British decision, which is laid to soaring costs and revised estimates of less traffic, is expected to be announced at that time.

Such an announcement is bound to cause a bitter reaction in Paris, where the 32-mile tunnel—most of it under the sea—has been more enthusiastically pursued in official circles than in London.

The sources said the issue had been brought to a head by a warning to the two governments from the British and French tunnel companies on Jan. 2. The private firms stated that they would regard the project as abandoned if the treaty authorizing the full go-ahead was not ratified in two to three weeks.

Government Guarantees

The construction companies involved in the project—the British Channel Tunnel Co. and France's Société Française du Tunnel Sous la Manche—were to have raised at least 10 per cent of the building expenses. The rest would have come from loans to be guaranteed by the two governments.

Last year's official estimate for the total cost of the tunnel—which has been under consideration for nearly 200 years—was £846 million ($2 billion), but many observers consider it would be now between £1 billion and £1.5 billion.

Cancellation of the project would involve compensation payments by the British government, estimated at between £20 million and £30 million sterling by sources here.

The original plan was for Britain and France to ratify the channel treaty by Jan. 1, 1975, and then proceed to the main construction with a 1980 completion date as target.

But the British government failed to meet the January deadline because the necessary legislation had not been approved by Parliament and also scrapped plans for a high-speed rail link between London and the proposed channel terminal on England's south coast.

Parliament Pressure

Mr. Crosland discussed the differences with the French ambassador, Jacques de Beaumarchais, Thursday, according to British sources.

Britain's Labor administration has been under increasing pressure from left-wing parliamentarians to drop the project because of the spiralling costs and on environmental grounds in some cases.

One of them, Leslie Huckfield, told newsmen: "It is the wisest decision the government has taken since assuming office last October. Now we must turn our energies to the re-equipment of British industry and to building more schools, hospitals and social services."

But another Labor politician, Ronald Brown, declared today that the withdrawal was a case of advanced technology being "thrown to the wolves."

"By 1990," he said, "we shall be an underdeveloped nation. We are throwing all the higher technology away, from hover trains to channel tunnels, all on the rather limited argument that we cannot afford them now. If we cannot afford it now, we shall never afford it."

French Complaint

PARIS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said today it would be quite unfair for France to have to pay the consequences if Britain pulled out of the channel tunnel project.

Mr. Sauvagnargues, asked in a radio interview if France was irritated by the expected British step, said: "We would certainly be disappointed and regret that this project was not carried out in line with the pledges made by the two governments.

"We certainly have no responsibility for the abandonment of the project. It's quite unfair that we should have to pay the consequences."

Asked if France intended to pay compensation, he said: "Possibly, yes. The situ leads me to question a litt conditions in which the was negotiated."

But he stressed that the sible abandonment of the had not discouraged him Franco-British cooperation.

"There are a certain n of things we are doing to that we will pursue. Th also, and above all, coope in the framework of E which should be continued."

Onassis Is Said To Oppose Deal On Olympic Air

ATHENS, Jan. 19 (AP).—Multimillionaire Aristotle Onassis is refusing to sign agreements whereby Olympic Airways would come under Greek state control, airline sources said.

Mr. Onassis, who since 1956 has had exclusive operation rights over Greece's national air carrier, is dissatisfied with the issue of financial compensation, the sources said. They would not elaborate.

The government agreed to take over operation of the airline last week after completion of negotiations with Mr. Onassis.

The negotiations became necessary after Mr. Onassis, claiming financial losses due to the fuel crisis, demanded a $18.7-million loan and other benefits. The airline recently has been operating only a limited number of flights and has had several strikes by pilots and other employees.

According to a government announcement after last week's agreement, an assessment of the company's assets was to begin Thursday. Compensation for the assets, valued by the company sources at $68 million, would be paid to Mr. Onassis in four equal monthly installments, the first one immediately.

Bulgaria Mobilizes As Flu Cases Rise

SOFIA, Jan. 19 (AP).—An influenza epidemic that has left nearly a million Hungarians bedridden is spreading in Bulgaria and "the entire health service has been mobilized" to fight it, the Bulgarian news agency BTA reported yesterday.

Teams of doctors have been reinforced to make house calls, the number of out-patient facilities in Bulgaria's emergency aid units has been increased and drugstores have been stocked with additional quantities of medicines, BTA said.

Long-Term Mental Effect Seen After Darwin Cyclon

By Ian Stewart

SYDNEY, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Theo Ginis, a Greek immigrant with a wife and two children, does not know whether he will go back to Darwin, where he worked as a laborer on a construction site before most of the city was destroyed by a cyclone on Christmas Day.

He worries about his daughter, Katherine, 2 1/2, who spent six hours in a bathtub shielded by her father while their home disintegrated around them.

Katherine remembers the cyclone when she is sleeping and cries out, "No more in the bath," he recalled in an interview. Mr. Ginis is afraid that returning to Darwin may upset her.

Social workers and psychologists have expressed concern about the hidden, long-term psychological effects of the disaster on Darwin residents, especially children who witnessed violent death and awesome destruction. Children exposed to horrifying incidents include a teen-age girl who saw three men sliced in half by a flying sheet of corrugated meta.

Emergency Condition

About 20,000 Darwin residents are now scattered throughout Australia as a result of an airlift organized by the government with the help of the armed services and commercial airlines. The airlift reduced Darwin's population of 43,000 to a level that could be handled by the administration under emergency conditions. Women and children were given first priority in the evacuation program and separation of wives and husbands has aggravated the emotional tensions.

The tensions have surfa public bickering between I residents and federal o over how aid money sho spent, how the city sho rebuilt and how soon wom children should be permit return there.

Norman Kelk, a social in the pediatric departm the Prince of Wales H said that depression, sorro anger were almost inevitab comitants of a major c and that people should be to express their emotions.

Social Workers' Fea

Faith Macaskill, supervi the Darwin Evacuee Infor Service, which was organi the Council of Social Ser New South Wales, said th and fellow social workers that many persons would the "kind of help that a person to talk through the ings all the way."

She said that an evacu a social worker: "It's d having to keep on ask help." Miss Macaskill "These are independent who have managed for the and now find they have to handouts."

In a remarkable logisti exercise, the 28,000 persons e ed from Darwin were ho private homes, military b or government hostels ar plied with money, food an ing.

Now the government m cide how it is going to ho evacuees and provide fir for them over a longer pe the slow process of reb Darwin gets under way.

Terrorist Attack on El Al J Is Foiled in Shootout at Or

(Continued from Page 1)

proached and told the women that the terrorists had gone further down the hall.

Another witness, Jean Cohen, estimated that the firing inside the terminal lasted for 15 minutes.

"I had a glimpse of a man with a hood running. All of a sudden the police were shooting and I was on my stomach.

"We inched along the floor like soldiers to a place behind the [second-floor] bar. Then the police came in and protected us."

"I saw at least two wounded," said Mr. Cohen, who had been due to take a plane for Tunis. "I don't know whether they were shot or what, but one was bleeding from the leg."

Passengers and sightseers were evacuated to the Orly-West terminal, where flights operated normally.

Riot police and gendarmes were brought to Orly-South—in addition to the 300-man guard ordered after last Monday's attack—as well as ambulances and a special sharpshooters' police squad.

Throughout the late afternoon and evening, there were reports that the police were contemplating a variety of schemes to free the hostages—including using a laser beam to bore a hole the walls and flood the area with sleeping gas.

Arrival in Israel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 19 (AP).—Israeli jumbo jet that was successfully attacked in landed in Tel Aviv tonig passengers and crew n were surprised to learn t attack had been attemp their aircraft, flight 418, originated in Paris.

The plane's captain, Dav mon, said that he took o 222 passengers and th schedule and only learne Arab guerrillas had tried t at the plane when he h radio report an hour later.

"El Al asked me what h pened and I told them eve was normal, asking them he said.

"Then they told me wh happened at Orly. I was t to have gotten out of ther ly but I was not surprise it had happened. We are such things."

Passengers aboard the said they were unaware attack until an hour befo touched down in Tel Avi the stewardesses told th the shootout.

PLO Condemnation

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (Reu The Palestine Liberation zation tonight condemn attack at Orly Airport, that the PLO had nothing with "the criminal incider

Cyprus Airlift Sparks Riots

(Continued from Page 1)

Cyprus that is divided into two ethnically distinct geographical areas.

At Adana yesterday, the first group of arrivals from southern Cyprus—mostly women and children—were welcomed by Turkish civilian and military officials as brass bands played.

The refugees wept on the shoulders of their welcomers and some kneeled and kissed the ground, the independent Haber press agency reported.

At Limassol, in southern Cyprus, thousands of silent Greek-Cypriot mourners today attended the funeral of a Greek-Cypriot student killed during one of the anti-British and anti-American demonstrations in Cyprus in the previous three days.

The student was Panicos Demetrious, a refugee from the east coast port of Famagusta. He was knocked down and crushed by a British armored car when demonstrators rioted near the main entrance of the Episkopi air base in the Akrotiri area yesterday, burning 17 British vehicles.

The youth's classmates carried his coffin on their shoulders from the Limassol cathedral to the cemetery, through streets lined by thousands of persons.

Among the 2,000 mourners in the cortege were the president of the Cypriot House of Representatives, the ministers of education and agriculture and the mayors and town councilmen of Famagusta and Limassol.

Among the scores of floral wreaths laid on the student's grave was one from the nation's President, Archbishop Makarios.

Gunmen Atta 2 London Hot Wounding Sev

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—men fired on two London tonight, injuring five pers one attack and two persons second, 1 1/2 miles away, Sc Yard reported.

In the first shooting, a of automatic fire from a l automobile sprayed the g floor coffee shop of the P Hotel in the West End.

The five injured there— year-old man with a leg two women with minor cu two women suffering from —were admitted to a hospital, but authorities sai probably would be disc later tonight.

The second attack occur the Carlton House Hotel dogan Square and Scotland said that, according to fir ports, "several persons" wounded.

Scotland Yard declined to ulate if the attack on the man Hotel could be attribu the outlawed Irish Repu Army, which on Friday en 25-day-old cease-fire in E and Northern Ireland. Th was blamed on Dec. 14 similar shooting raid whic jured three persons at the chill Hotel, only a few from the Portman.

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...ar Study in U.S.

...recast of Climate Changes ...ged to Avert Catastrophes

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

...SHINGTON, Jan. 19 (NYT). ...nges in the earth's climate ...evitable and mankind must ... to predict these variations ...id potential catastrophe, a group of prominent scientists has concluded after a two-year study.

"A far greater understanding of these changes is required than we now possess," the group's report said. "It is, moreover, important that this knowledge be acquired as soon as possible."

The report said that global use of land for agriculture, water for irrigation and drinking, and air and watersheds for waste disposal was approaching the limit.

"A change of climate, even if sustained only for a few years' time, could seriously disrupt this use pattern and have far-reaching consequences," the report said.

The scientists cited recent trends as well as evidence from history and the span of geologic time to suggest that changes in the climate are already taking place and that, conceivably, major changes could occur soon.

The study, to be made public within the next few days by the National Academy of Sciences, buttresses similar conclusions in several other reports published within the last year.

Strong Evidence

The most drastic potential change considered in the new report is an abrupt end to the present interglacial period of relative warmth that has governed the planet's climate for the last 10,000 years. Recent studies have produced strong evidence that such warm periods tend to last 8,000 to 12,000 years and that they sometimes end abruptly.

The report also noted that periods of benign climate comparable to the present one are unusual and have existed for only about 8 per cent of the last 700,000 years.

"There seems little doubt that the present period of unusual warmth will eventually give way to a time of colder climate, but there is no consensus with regard to either the magnitude or rapidity of the transition," the panel said.

"The onset of this climatic decline could be several thousand years in the future," it said, "although there is a finite probability that a serious worldwide cooling could befall the earth within the next hundred years."

Even in the absence of such drastic change, human welfare could be profoundly affected by minor variations, the panel said, because food production is so closely geared to present climate conditions. The scientists noted that the average surface temperature in the Northern Hemisphere increased steadily from the 1880s until the 1940s but has dropped steadily since. It is now halfway back to the level of the late 19th century.

Between 1958 and 1963, the hemisphere's mean temperature dropped about two thirds of one degree centigrade.

Periodic Changes

Scientists note that there have been major periodic changes in world climate within the present interglacial epoch. The best known of those is a long cold spell, often called the Little Ice Age, that is well-documented in European history. It lasted roughly from 1430 to 1850.

The report also expressed concern over the increasing importance of man's effects on climate. It is still unclear whether the increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, caused by burning fuel and by polluting the atmosphere with dust, other particles and gases, will raise or lower global temperature.

Some scientists believe that such effects of man's presence will be substantial enough to affect global climate by the middle of the next century. It has also been suggested that, by that time, industrial society's production of energy will generate so much heat as to have a major climate impact itself.

...nd Mix-Up ...ints Benefit ... Bob Hope

...I DIEGO, Jan. 19 (AP).—A ...dic newspaper has reported ...median Bob Hope received ...three-quarters of the in- ...from a high school football ...that was arranged as a ...n-sponsored charity affair.

Southern Cross, the news- ...of the diocese of San Diego, ...that Mr. Hope was given ...from the receipts after ...g a benefit appearance at ...rst annual Catholic Charity ...on Sept. 20. That left only ...0 for the four Roman Cath- ...chools for which the benefit ...held, the newspaper said.

... Hope, in a telephone inter- ...on Friday, said that his ap- ...nce had been arranged by ...n Diego businessman, Allen ...

He said that Mr. Kent had ...ised to make a personal ...tion to the Eisenhower ...orial Hospital in Palm ...gs, Calif., for which Mr. ... is trying to raise $500,000 ...gh benefit appearances ...d the United States.

...e gave me his personal check ...e the event," Mr. Hope said. ...d no idea that the $25,000 ...d come out of the receipts." ...on discovering that the ...ft had raised only $10,000 ... Mr. Hope's share was taken ...church leaders wrote to the ...dian on Dec. 17, expressing ...k and disappointment." The ...paper said that Mr. Hope ...not replied. Mr. Hope said ...ay that he knew nothing of ...letter.

...r. Kent said that the dona- ...to the hospital had been ...nised because it was required ...induce Mr. Hope to appear; ...did not say whether the come- ...a had been mistaken in be- ...ing that the $25,000 would be ...Kent donation rather than a ...ment taken from the receipts.

...More Papers ...ail to Publish ... U.K. Disputes

...ONDON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).— ...l British Sunday newspapers ...e not printed because of in- ...rial disputes that threaten ...shut down Britain's national ...papers.

...spokesman for the Interna- ...al Publishing Corp., which ...s the Sunday Mirror and ...day People, said the news- ...rs were not published today ...se of a continuing dispute ...pay with Natsopa, a British ...ers' union.

...e group's Daily Mirror and ...ting Life newspapers also ... to appear yesterday, for the ...d day in a row, due to the ...te. The spokesman said a ...lation of 18 million copies ...been lost by the group since ...dispute started on Wednes- ...

...High Court judge is sched- ...to hand down a key ruling ...rrow in disputes involving ...other newspapers.

...e judge has been asked by ...bers of a printers' union, the ...nal Graphical Association, ...rant an injunction against ... newspapers' managements ...ssing workers because of ...ptive tactics over a pay ... The case involves 7,000 ...ers at the Daily Express, ...Evening Standard, the Eve- ...News and the Times.



Associated Press.

Princess Grace and Gov. Brendan Byrne.

A Princess Hails American Revolution's Irishmen

WATERLOO, N.J., Jan. 19 (UPI).—Princess Grace of Monaco, whose maiden name was Kelly, joined New Jersey Gov. Brendan Byrne yesterday in a program honoring the memory of Irish-Americans who participated in the American Revolution.

Princess Grace arrived near here in a limousine from New York but rode in a horse-drawn stagecoach to enter this 250-year-old village, Waterloo, which produced iron for cannons and shot during the Revolution, has been designated by the state as a site for celebrations of the nation's Bicentennial in 1976.

The Princess, international chairwoman of the Irish-American Cultural Institute, told a small gathering in a Methodist church: "It was a wonderful day and wonderful to go back into the history of New Jersey... So many of the men in the [revolutionary] armies were Irish—one-third."

The former film actress from Philadelphia, referring to Waterloo residents' appearance yesterday in 18th-century clothing, called the pageant "very moving and very touching."

Among those at yesterday's program were the Irish ambassadors to the United States and the United Nations, John Malloy and Eamonn Kennedy.

Noting that New Jersey was the third state to ratify the U.S. Constitution, by unanimous vote of a state convention on Dec 18, 1787, Princess Grace presented to Gov. Byrne a facsimile of a bronze tablet that will be erected in the village this year by the Irish-American Cultural Institute to pay tribute to the efforts of Irishmen in gaining independence.

More Direct U.S.-Europe Flights Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board has recommended giving 11 more U.S. cities direct scheduled flights to Europe.

After more than a year of public hearings, the board's administrative law judge, Ross Newmann, recommended the expansion of transatlantic service.

His ruling, issued Friday, is subject to review by the five-member board and by President Ford.

Although recommending the expansion of direct flights, Mr. Newmann said no new airlines should be authorized to fly the Atlantic. He said all of the new U.S. points should be served by the three U.S. carriers that now fly to Europe—Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines and National Airlines.

Direct Air Service

The judge recommended that Pan Am be authorized to provide direct air service from Houston, Dallas-Fort Worth and Atlanta to the European cities Pan Am now serves.

He suggested that TWA be given authority to operate direct flights between TWA's European points and Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

National Airlines should be given authority to fly directly between London and New Orleans and Tampa, Fla., he said.

Direct flights are flights on the same plane. They can be nonstop or multistop.

Current U.S. Points

Mr. Newmann's decision would double the number of U.S. points that have direct, scheduled air service to Europe. All flights to Europe now are funneled through Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Miami, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland-Seattle.

The law judge recommended against direct flights to four other cities that were being considered—San Diego, Phoenix, Ariz., Hartford, Conn., and Las Vegas—saying those cities do not have the traffic potential to make the flights profitable.

New Pueblo Study Planned Amid Continuing Controversy

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 19 (NYT).—After six years of increasingly bitter controversy growing out of North Korea's capture of the American spy ship Pueblo, the Navy is preparing to open a new inquiry into the behavior of the vessel's crew during nearly a year of captivity.

The investigation will include psychiatric and medical studies of the Pueblo's officers and men. They have been exchanging recriminations since their return from 11 months' imprisonment following the ship's surrender on Jan. 22, 1968, while on an intelligence mission off the North Korean port of Wonsan.

In books, articles and interviews, the 82 survivors have given conflicting versions of their capture and imprisonment, accusing one another of collaborating with their Communist captors, dereliction of duty and generally denouncing a 1969 naval court of inquiry as a "whitewash" of the Navy chain of command.

The new investigation will be conducted by the Center for Prisoner of War Studies at the Navy's medical neuropsychiatric research unit here that organized "Operation Homecoming" for the repatriation and rehabilitation two years ago of the Americans held prisoners in North Vietnam.

Reasons Withheld

Comdr. Newell Berry, the unit's executive officer, confirmed that planning was under way for the new Pueblo inquiry but declined to discuss the reasons, except to say that the findings would be added to the center's already voluminous data on American prisoners of war.

It could not be learned whether the investigators would summon Comdr. Lloyd Bucher, 47, who has retired to a small avocado farm near here, and his second-in-command, Lt. Edward Murphy, 37, the ship's executive officer, who is also retired and in business in suburban El Cajon.

Both were among 10 men wounded aboard the Pueblo—one crew member was killed by shell fire while burning documents—when the vessel, armed only with two machine guns, was attacked by a North Korean submarine chaser and torpedo boat equipped with 57-mm cannon. The two officers later suffered permanent injuries from beatings during their captivity.

At a Navy ceremony recently, Mr. Murphy refused to accept a commendation medal for "withstanding continuing harassment, beatings and malicious propaganda" while a prisoner of war.

Charges 'Cover-Up'

He called the commendation "shallow and insincere" and "another attempt at a Pueblo cover-up, oozing of whitewash," then read a prepared statement containing new allegations against Mr. Bucher, whose conduct he had attacked earlier in his book, "Second in Command," dealing with the Pueblo affair.

A Navy court of inquiry in 1969 presided over by five admirals heard nearly three months of testimony in the Pueblo case.

The court recommended trials by court-martial for Mr. Bucher for surrendering his ship without a fight—he testified he lacked the power to resist and that it would have meant a "slaughter" aboard the Pueblo—and for the ship's intelligence officer, Lt. Comdr. Stephen Harris, 35.

Reprimands for dereliction of duty were asked for Mr. Murphy and for Rear Adm. Frank Harris, now retired, who was then the Navy's chief of Asian intelligence operations.

The recommendations were later canceled by Secretary of the Navy John Chafee, who said the Pueblo's officers and men had "suffered enough." Nevertheless, Mr. Bucher received a letter of reprimand that brought his Navy career to a standstill.

He was relegated to an obscure desk job here and retired on May 31, 1973, after 22 years of service.

Subcommittee Chairmen Are Targets

New House Democrats Go After More Leaders

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—New Democratic members of the House, who stirred the sudden revolt last week against key committee chairmen, will reportedly try to purge as many as four chairmen of important appropriations subcommittees this week.

All four of the chairmen are Southern conservatives whose views on national issues have usually been at variance with attitudes of most House Democrats but whose positions have given them the opportunity, frequently exercised, to curtail spending on liberal programs enacted by the majority.

One of the freshmen, Rep. Anthony Moffett of Connecticut, has already announced he will urge the caucus of all 291 Democrats to vote Wednesday to strip Rep. Jamie Whitten of Mississippi of his control over the panel that sets spending levels for agriculture, environmental and consumer-protection programs.

Well-placed congressional officials said that the 75 first-term Democrats would meet tomorrow to discuss, among other matters, whether to take concerted action against three more chairmen of major appropriations subcommittees.

They are Rep. Otto Passman of Louisiana, chairman of foreign operations; Rep. Robert Sikes of Florida, chairman of military construction, and Rep. Joe Evins of Tennessee, chairman of public works.

Control Over Budgets

Panels headed by the four men have original congressional jurisdiction over the budgets of many government programs.

The removal of one or more of the subcommittee chairmen would signal a continuing assault on the seniority system and an increasing effort to reorder power in the House.

With the new Democrats in the vanguard, party members voted on Thursday to oust the chairmen of the Agriculture Committee, Rep. W.R. Poage of Texas, and of the Armed Services Committee, Rep. Edward Hébert of Louisiana.

The Democrats will decide Wednesday whether to confirm the two new nominees, Rep. Thomas Foley of Washington and Rep. Melvin Price of Illinois, to preside over Agriculture and Armed Services.

In addition, the caucus will attempt to resolve the uncertainties over the future of the current chairmen of the Banking and Currency and the House Administration Committees.

Rejecting a recommendation from party leaders, the caucus refused Thursday to supplant Rep. Wright Patman of Texas with Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin as head of the Banking and Currency panel. At the next caucus, the Democrats will pick a chairman from among Rep. Patman, Rep. Reuss and Rep. Robert Stephens jr. of Georgia.

Expected to Survive

The Democrats also refused to replace Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio with Rep. Frank Thompson jr. of New Jersey as chairman of House Administration. Rep. Thompson, the leaders' nominee, withdrew and Rep. Hays is widely expected to survive another vote on Wednesday.

Most of the new Democratic members won election Nov. 5 on a platform pledging institutional reform and arrived in Congress prepared to seek the removal of party patriarchs they regard as obstructionists.

In announcing the campaign to remove Rep. Whitten from his subcommittee post, Rep. Moffett, a 30-year-old consumer activist from Unionville, Conn., said the veteran chairman had "consistently subverted" programs designed to aid small family farmers and the rural poor, improve the environment and protect consumers.

U.S. Oil Workers Broaden Strike

DENVER, Jan. 19 (AP).—More than 4,700 oil workers were on strike today and about 8,800 others were poised to strike, a spokesman for the oil workers union said. A further 7,700 oil workers were made idle by strikes not approved by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union.

The Continental Oil Co. became the latest strike target when about 1,100 OCAW members struck in California, Minnesota, Louisiana, Colorado and Montana.

Strikes against Union Oil Co. facilities in California, Illinois and Texas entered their third day; they affect more than 3,000 workers. A strike against Mobil Oil Company's Beaumont, Texas, plant entered its fourth day, with 1,600 workers affected.

Ford Plans Visits, Speeches To Explain Economic Plan

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—President Ford will campaign for his proposed energy and economic programs throughout the country in a series of speeches, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen has announced.

Faced with formidable opposition in Congress, particularly to the energy proposals, Mr. Ford believes that he needs to wage an educational campaign to explain the complex programs to a wide audience.

The first major speech is expected to be in Washington Wednesday when Mr. Ford addresses a leading business group.

In February and March, the President plans trips to various areas of the nation to make at least eight speeches explaining his program and answering criticisms.

Income Tax Rebate

Mr. Nessen said Friday that Mr. Ford feared that Congress might approve the "easy parts" of the program, apparently a reference to the proposed rebate of 1974 income taxes, but refuse to go along with the "harder parts" of the package.

Mr. Ford recognizes that the proposals are complicated and need considerable explanation, a White House source said. Mr. Ford also believes, as Mr. Nessen said, that, "if Congress makes radical changes in parts of the program the other parts fall to pieces."

The press secretary argued that the energy proposals will assure realization of the goal of virtual energy independence by 1985 and that that is the important factor to keep in mind when there are criticisms of detail.

On Thursday, Mr. Ford urged sub-Cabinet officers at a White House briefing to support a campaign of education to explain the program to the public.

Strong Offensive

Cabinet officers also are expected to support the President's campaign. Mr. Ford is said to have emphasized the need for a strong offensive in support of his proposals because of the many critical Democratic voices in Congress.

The White House also is planning a series of meetings outside Washington at which Cabinet officers will speak to leaders of various business, labor and educational groups in support of the programs.

Public reaction to the President's State of the Union message Wednesday has been scant, as far as telegrams and telephone calls to the White House measure it.

By noon Friday, there had been 82 telegrams in support, 20 against and 58 commenting or asking questions. There were 43 telephone calls in support, 27 against and 10 asking questions, Mr. Nessen reported.

Ford Backs Simon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—President Ford issued yesterday a strong endorsement of Treasury Secretary William Simon, whose possible departure from the key Cabinet post has been the subject of growing speculation here in recent days.

Mr. Ford's statement appeared to be a signal that he wants Mr. Simon to stay to help sell his economic and energy package to the conservative business and political community in and out of Congress.

If Mr. Simon left, his move could be interpreted as a disagreement with the President over policy, a situation that would be damaging to the President as he seeks to build a solid front for his economic and energy views and to influence Congress.

The presidential statement was read by Mr. Nessen after Mr. Ford and Mr. Simon met privately.

Mr. Nessen indicated that issuance of the statement of confidence had been prompted by news reports that Mr. Simon might leave the Cabinet.

'Speculative Stories'

"The President has seen these speculative stories and felt he wanted the secretary to know" that he wanted him to stay on, Mr. Nessen said. His statement declared:

"The President has assured Secretary Simon that he wants him to continue as secretary of the Treasury. The President has full confidence in Secretary Simon. The President has not, and has no intention of, asking him to leave.

"Secretary Simon has been a principal participant in the development of the President's economic and energy program. He is the President's chief economic spokesman. In the weeks and months ahead, Secretary Simon will be playing a principal role in presenting these programs to Congress."

USAREUR Chief To Retire in June

HEIDELBERG, Jan. 19 (AP).—Gen. Michael Davison, commander of all U.S. Army forces in Europe, announced Friday he was retiring effective June 30, an Army spokesman said.

No reason was given for the retirement of the 56-year-old World War II and Vietnam veteran, and no replacement has yet been named, the spokesman said.

Gen. Davison has headed U.S. Army Europe as well as the Seventh Army and NATO's Central Army Group since June 28, 1971.

23 Die on Egypt Train

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—An express train overturned 10 miles north of Cairo yesterday, killing 23 persons and injuring 52, the Middle East News Agency reported.

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Joining Ehrlichman, Mardian

...itchell and Haldeman Appeal Convictions

...SHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP). ...four former Nixon adminis- ...n officials found guilty in ...Watergate cover-up trial have ... that the convictions be ...sed.

...m Mitchell, the former at- ...y general, and H. R. Halde- ..., the former White House ... of staff, filed their mo- ... Friday in U.S. District ...

...e two new motions contend that pretrial publicity was prejudicial and cite alleged errors by Judge John Sirica.

Former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian filed a similar motion Thursday and John Ehrlichman, former White House domestic affairs chief, did so shortly after the Jan. 1 convictions.

Convicted of Conspiring

The four were convicted of conspiring to obstruct the investigation of the Watergate break-in. Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman also were found guilty of perjury.

Mitchell's lawyers, William Hundley and Plato Cacheris, said the jury was chosen from a panel of potential jurors "exposed to massive pretrial publicity fatally prejudicial to Mr. Mitchell."

'Reasonable Doubt'

They also argued that the evidence used to convict the former attorney general was insufficient to find guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt."

Haldeman's motion argued that the prosecution had not proven its case, that Judge Sirica had allowed hearsay statements to be used as evidence, that the judge should have delayed the trial until former President Richard Nixon was healthy enough to testify and that the White House tape recordings played as evidence were never authenticated.

...nch Road Deaths ...p by 2,119 in '74

...RIS, Jan. 19 (AP).—Speed ... and enforced use of safety ... in 1974 reduced road deaths ...ance from 15,636 in 1973 to ..., a drop of 2,119, the gov- ...ent has announced.

...those who died in road ac- ...ts last year, 1,100 could have ...saved if they had worn their ... the Department of Trans- ...tion said. Belts must be ... by drivers and front-seat ...ngers under existing regula- ... The government this month ... enforcing the use of safety ...within cities at night. Pre- ...ly they had been mandatory ...on roads and highways.

...ie on Colombian Bus

...GOTA, Jan. 19 (Reuters).— ...n persons were killed and ...jured in a bus crash near ...northern Colombian city of ...lona.

Whitlam Tours Hamburg

HAMBURG, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam yesterday concluded an 11-nation European tour with 10 hours of sightseeing and relaxation here. He arrived from Bonn, where he had talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Wanted to sell Japanese cameras, watches, radio-corder, Hi Fi equipment and electronic calculators. Wanted to buy Dunhill, Cartier and Du Pont lighters.
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Crises: West and East

After an illness, and a lengthy and rather active convalescence, Chou En-lai has been re-elected as premier of China. This act, on behalf of the world's most populous nation, was achieved by a national people's congress, which itself was emerging from a paralysis that has lasted for a decade. Nothing was officially heard about the status of Chairman Mao, five years older than his Premier (who is 76). And, at the same time, there was a report that Mao's opposite number in the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, 68, had relinquished his duties because of ill health.

In other words, if the Western nations are suffering from economic ailments, those of the East seem to be afflicted by poor health in high places. To be sure, the West is by no means free from such intimations of mortality and the political consequences they entail. President Eisenhower's attacks of cardiac trouble and ileitis posed their problems for the United States, to say nothing of the trauma of President Kennedy's assassination. And France knew the advance tremors of President Pompidou's illness and the shock of his death. But there are sharp differences between East and West in these—as in other—matters.

For one thing, the openness with which politicians' health is discussed, particularly in the United States (in France, that of Mr. Pompidou was less clearly known), provides some measure of protection against the consequences of illness. But more importantly, the political structures there make it much plainer what will happen in case of the death or incapacitation of a political leader. His rivals, and their policies, are known; so are those who propose to carry on his traditions. The method of insuring the succession is spelled out.

Consider China: when the chief legislative body of that huge nation reassembled after a long hiatus, no one except the participants and, presumably, some party functionaries even knew it had gathered together, although the Western press could guess that such a large body of persons would not have gathered in the people's congress buildings unless it was the congress. The meetings were secret and the announcement of the selected leaders, as well as of a new constitution, only came after the event. And while the collective age and associations of the leadership indicate quite clearly that the status quo is being maintained, the precise disagreements which were thus settled, and what will happen when the inevitable overtakes this council of elders, remains in dispute.

It can be argued that the troubles of the West, the results of what the Communists call the "contradictions of capitalism," are harder for the people to bear than the political contradictions of Communism implied by the cases of Chairmen Mao and Brezhnev. But surely in a time of speedy communication and widespread literacy it is an anachronism for two great countries to lie under such a pall of secrecy, for the world to be compelled to speculate on just how and why decisions will be reached of global importance. Most of the West has been calling for leadership; the East has it—but just where it resides, how it is chosen and to what end is the mystery.

Inflation Slows Down...

Under the battering of the worst recession since World War II, inflation is slowing down. Last month the key index of industrial prices showed no increase at all, and the wholesale price index dropped by one-half of 1 per cent. While this does not mean that the inflation is over, there is reason to believe that double-digit rates of price increases, which the nation suffered in the past year, are behind us—unless the administration succeeds in getting Congress to go *along with its inflationary energy program.*

President Ford's top economic policy coordinator, William Seidman, has conceded that the administration's energy package could cost even more than the $30-billion price tag the President put upon it; it might have an impact of more than $50 billion on the economy, adding about 3.5 percentage points to the consumer price index. In other words, if the rate of inflation this year were otherwise cut back to 7 per cent, the President's package of tariffs and taxes on oil would boost the rate of price increase to over 10 per cent.

But the effect would not stop there. The transfer of additional tens of billions of dollars for oil—and substitute fuels, which would also rise in price—would curtail consumer expenditures including the outlays which the administration particularly wants to stimulate or autos and other durable goods; it would raise the production costs and reduce the productivity of a broad range of American industries dependent on energy, and lower the competitiveness of the United States in world markets.

As we have previously noted, there can be no doubt that the era of cheap energy is over; but it is something else again when the details of the President's program indicate a huge and immediate increase in energy costs on top of those enormous increases already imposed by the OPEC countries. We believe that a rise of anything like this magnitude at this time will worsen both the inflation and the recession. Indeed, the domestic impact of the White House *program would be very similar to that resulting from OPEC's increases.*

We believe a better method of reducing oil imports and breaking the cartel's excessively high price would be to set a quota on importation of oil and to call for sealed bids from foreign suppliers on that amount. That approach should be reinforced by a severe domestic conservation program that would include higher gasoline taxes, taxes on automobile weight and horsepower, greater emphasis on conversion to mass transportation and other meaningful energy-saving programs. The present $11 price on newly discovered oil is more than generous enough to induce increased domestic oil production —since every extra barrel of "new" oil produced releases from price control a barrel of $5.25 oil; the net marginal price for discovering and producing a barrel of "new" oil is thus about $17—over five times what it was before the October, 1973, oil embargo.

It makes no sense to jeopardize progress made thus far on the inflation front by this kind of energy program.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

India's Image

For years Americans who are fond of India, and Indians who admire the United States —and the numbers on both sides are substantial—have fretted over the brittle relations that have frequently prevailed between the world's two largest democracies. It is not surprising, therefore, that Harry Wilhelm, who has headed the Ford Foundation's extensive activities in India for the past four years, has expressed concern about what he contends is India's current "zero or minus ten" image in this country.

The situation is not really that bad, con*sidering the distance and the differences* between the two cultures. The principal source of friction now, as so often in the past, arises not so much from the differences as from some striking similarities—especially the unfortunate tendency of policy leaders in each nation to be self-righteous in addressing the other. Not all the resources of the Ford Foundation could undo the damage that is done to India's image here by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's tendency to lecture the United States every time things go wrong for her at home, a regrettably frequent occurrence.

Indian-American relations would best be served by recalling, as United States Ambassador Daniel Moynihan noted on the eve of his departure, that despite their differences, both nations are democracies committed to civil liberties—"and there aren't many around."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Ford and Reflation

President Ford's measures to stimulate, or "reflate" the American economy may well lead to a demand for similar steps to be taken in Britain. But the fact has to be accepted that runaway inflation can be an even greater evil, even more devastating in its social and political consequences. So as unemployment figures mount and bankruptcies multiply, Mr. [Denis] Healey [British chancellor of the Exchequer] will go through a hard and testing time. To reflate—or not? On no account ought he to follow the example of President Ford, whose policy appears to have been dictated by considerations of short-term political expediency—although he might temporarily help the British balance of payments.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 20, 1900

LONDON—The very concept of land warfare is being and has been changed by the present conflict in South Africa. Owing to the vast extension in the area of the battlefield, old-time bayonet assaults and cavalry charges cannot be delivered quick enough to tell and are relegated to the War Museum. The British forces have been faced by heavily armed Boer lines 20 miles long. Compared with such spaces, the field of Waterloo would be a mere pocket.

Fifty Years Ago

January 20, 1925

WATERBURY, Conn.—People are becoming too engrossed in radio, this new found toy that has already engrossed too much of the public's attention. A tragic example occurred here the other night when a couple were listening in to their favorite concerts and bedtime stories, while their four children were playing upstairs. When "good night" came over the waves they went upstairs, or partly, found the upper floor afire and their four children burned to death.



'American Revolution Bicentennial.'

No White Plague in New York

By C. L. Sulzberger

GENEVA—Although last year the Turkish government stimulated a good deal of alarmism and outrage in the United States by its decision to resume legal cultivation of opium poppies, the United Nations' Division of Narcotic Drugs is not distressed about the outlook.

Turkey, with an annual crop of between 100 and 150 tons of raw opium, is traditionally the world's second largest producer. India, with a harvest of 800 to 1,000 tons is number one. But India has always been renowned for efficient controls preventing leakage of opium into illicit heroin markets.

Ankara promised Washington to ban all opium poppies, starting at the end of the 1972 crop year. Turkey had by then come to be regarded as the main source for the highest quality heroin which, refined en route and smuggled to the United States by gangs was then diluted and sold to Americans by pushers. "White" Turkish heroin was particularly esteemed by addicts in New York City.

I was in Turkey during August, 1974, when there was a flap over U.S. criticism of Ankara's action in ending the poppy ban. Indeed, the flap was big enough to cause its own commotion quite apart from the high tension produced by Turkish military landings in Cyprus.

U.S. Aid

The Nixon administration had sent financial and technical aid to Turkey's farmers in poppy-growing provinces in order to make up for any income loss occasioned by the curb. But, as the governor of an opium-producing province explained to me, the aid was inadequate. Americans did not allow for the fact that Turks baked bread from poppy seeds, used stems for fuel and also fed remnants to their cattle.

Consequently, the issue had become political dynamite in the agricultural hinterland and the main parties vying for power all agreed to end the poppy ban. Washington's reaction was outrage. Many Turks were told by U.S. officials that this move might threaten the health of the next generation of young Americans who would now be pressured by pushers of Turkish heroin.

I discussed this situation here with Dr. Sten Martens, a Swedish physician and psychologist who heads the UN narcotics division, and with Serge Sotiroff, his French deputy. Martens assured me categorically:

"The streets of New York will not be flooded with Turkish heroin in 1975" as so many people had been predicting. And the reason for his confidence is an interesting bit of quiet diplomacy and expertise by the UN division (aided by Washington and other capitals).

No 'Lanced' Poppies

This culminated last Sept. 16 when, in the midst of the nasty *Cyprus crisis, the Turkish* government quietly informed the United Nations that while it was sticking to its decision to resume legal poppy growing, the poppies would henceforth not be "lanced." What this means is that raw opium cannot be knifed out of the flower when each new crop blossoms. Therefore supplies will not become available to illicit traffickers.

The Turks believe they can insure against any appreciable violations. As a result, heroin will be kept off the world market although legally produced codeine will be available for pharmaceutical supplies. Moreover, the raw materials of the poppy plant on which the peasants and their flocks depend will continue.

Sotiroff points out that the UN division will make its advice available to Ankara both on technical controls and on construction within two or three years of a factory where codeine and morphine can be manufactured legally for medical purposes. He views the project as a successful compromise under existing international and Turkish political situations.

Moreover, some day it is conjecturable that other poppy-growing lands might find it more effective to legalize crops and thereby control them than to outlaw them and stimulate reliance on racketeers. The Turkish potential for evil—prior to the present system—was enormous. An estimated heroin-pusher's market in New York alone ran well over $1 billion annually before the 1972 crop cut-off.

On the whole, 1975 promises to be a good year in the campaign against addiction, primarily a weakness of the younger generation in highly industrialized countries. A treaty drafted by a 30-nation narcotics commission and classifying all kinds of dangerous natural and artificial drugs, from opium derivatives to barbiturates, amphetamines and hallucigenes, is expected to be ratified within less than 12 months.

Already, in anticipation of this, most UN members have agreed to place national controls on the production and sale of artificial narcotics.

Letters

Time to Disarm

I would suggest that the time is now ripe for an international disarmament conference. If the opportunity is missed, it may not recur for some time, during which the general posture of affairs may gravely deteriorate and it may become increasingly difficult to avert war between East and West.

A substantial measure of disarmament would go far towards *reducing the financial burden* that a full-scale defense budget now places on almost every nation. Such a reduction would help to stimulate the economy and to quicken the revival of prosperity. Moreover, it would serve to ease the existing strain between nations far more effectually than all the high-flown rhetoric about peace and goodwill, in which most politicians and diplomatists are prone to indulge and of which the common people everywhere are thoroughly sick and tired. Actions speak louder than words.

PAUL DE HEVESY.

Hove, England.

Soccer and Politics

I find myself obliged as an Argentine to strongly take exception to Brian Glanville's foolish and tasteless article on the sports page (IHT, Jan. 15).

In this article, Mr. Glanville does not limit himself to his normal soccer commentary, but apparently now feels himself qualified to stray into international political forecasting by initially describing an exaggerated picture of political turmoil in Argentina (a country of whose soccer he knows little enough, let alone its politics) and thence blithely proceeding to state: "I am perfectly prepared to believe that by 1978, all may be sweetness and light, the country may again be calm under yet another military dictatorship."

Such irresponsible statements *should not appear* at all in the IHT and particularly not from tactless sports writers.

STANLEY CONSTANTINO HALKIAS.

Buenos Aires.

Century's Last Quarte... Things Can't Be All B...

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—These are hard days for prophets, but despite the price of gas and other nuisances, the world is moving into the last quarter of the 20th century anyway. Whether you regard 1975 as the last year of the third quarter or the first year of the last quarter, the temptation to look to the future is irresistible, if only to get some perspective on the gloomy present.

One consoling thought is that most of the prophets were wrong about the first three quarters. They were optimistic at the turn of the century, but the first quarter produced World War I, mortally wounded the old empires, and spawned the Soviet revolution.

They were optimistic again in 1925, but the second quarter brought on the great economic depression, the Second World War, the final collapse of the major empires, and the spread of Communism through Eastern Europe and across China to the Sea of Japan.

Most Sucessful

Then the pessimists took over with their apocalyptic visions of new and more horrible nuclear wars, but in spite of the conflicts in Korea, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, the third quarter has been, as the Economist of London observed this past week, "by far the most successful in history."

"During these past 25 years," it remarked, "real gross world product has more than trebled, so that we have added more in these years than in all previous aeons of our planet. Better, the growth has gone to many of the right places. In 1950, the average *life expectancy of an Indian was* probably in the thirties, and it is now believed to be in the fifties.

"There has been a worldwide surge in education and in literacy. . . . In all continents other than Asia and Africa, it is now unlikely that a mad dictator will start a war."

This is not to minimize the complicated, distracting and dangerous problems that trouble thoughtful men and women at the opening of the last quarter, but despite the alarming growth of the human race, the shortages of food and fuel and the general derangement of world politics, economics and finances, it is hard to believe that the world is likely to see in these next 25 years anything like the upheavals and disasters of the previous 75.

The things that agitate the United States at present—unemployment, high prices, fuel shortages, inflation, the inequality of women, feeble leadership and a general distrust in its institutions —are all correctable. None of them is beyond the power, resources and imagination of the nation.

The essential reforms have already begun. Washington is a much healthier place than it was a year ago. It has shed many of its illusions about heroic men, limitless resources of food and fossil fuel. It is beginning to explore the possibilities and shortcomings of the earth as it explored the mysteries of outer space.

All this will take time an... us to do hard things wi... minds and resources, but ... are solid reasons for h... that we will have time ... last quarter to work out r... if not solutions without t... traction of another world ...

"I believe," Secretary o... Kissinger said the othe... "that with all the dislocat... are now experiencing, the... exists an extraordinary o... nity to form for the fir... in history a truly global ... carried by the principle o... dependence.

"*And if we act wisely a...* vision, I think we can lo... to all this turmoil as th... pangs of a more creati... better system. If we m... opportunity, I think there ... ing to be chaos."

Well, the opportunity w... ed in the first two quart... chaos was the result, and ... happen again. We co... apart over the economy ... nation, as we did in th... thirties. The future le... and direction of the Soviet ... and China and the stru... the Middle East are bey... control, but the nations ... greatest capacity to wage ... precisely the nations th... to lose the most by wag... so there are rational gro... hope and change.

Sen. Henry Jackson of ... ington, of course, tells ... we can be tougher with th... Union, interfere in Mosc... ternal affairs and force ... viets to make concessions ... control of nuclear arms. ... worst joke of the year ... wasn't even original, he a... pared President Ford to ... rearranging the deck chairs ... the Titanic.

All this has irritated t... sians, who have called ba... ambassador from Washi... reappraise U.S.-Soviet r... but there is nothing in t... stitution that says we ... endure another Age of ... and nothing in the re... suggest that the Sovi... abandon the policy of ... because of a few silly ... by a U.S. senator.

Financial Mes...

The trade and finance... world are obviously in ... Europe and Japan are ter... at the mercy of the oil-p... states. Crude oil has n... quadrupled in price, and ... a disaster for the poore... countries, but oil even ... only about 2 per cent ... world's gross product, a... a vast redistribution of ... going on in the world, ... disruption can be mana... absorbed and finally rel... time by new sources of ...

The need for emergen... sures to deal with the w... in the nation's output in ... is obvious. The Presid... got out his slump pump, ... Democrats are fussing ... and with themselves, ... but the prospects for th... the century scarcely ju... popular predictions of ... Even the Congress of th... States is changing, and ... can happen, everything ... all bad.

Slow Death of the Committe...

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—As promptly as could be reasonably expected, but more than three decades late, the House of Representatives has administered euthanasia to the Internal Security Committee, known in its halcyon days as the Un-American Activities Committee.

In the Kremlin hard-eyed men must weep for those vanished allies who helped give anti-Communism a bad name. No day when Martin Dies, D-Texas, and J. Parnell Thomas, R-N.J., jousted in public with international Bolshevism was considered a total loss by people anxious to discredit popular sovereignty.

As late as 1967 chairman Edwin Willis, D-La., in a kind of committee "Areopagitica," explained that he did not oppose "honest and *responsible dissent from* American policy by patriotic Americans" as long as that dissent would enhance the public's "appreciation of the basic correctness of the policy the government is pursuing." But by 1967 the lads no longer had fire in their bellies.

It had been different 20 years earlier, when an assistant to the secretary of the Navy begged a congressional investigator: "If you see J. Edgar Hoover, tell him I'm a good American." Those were the days when Aware, Inc., "the anti-Communist organization in entertainment, communications, and the fine arts," feted the committee with an event billed as "Cocktails Against Communism."

Favorite Witness

Having thus restored their tissues, committee members could listen to their favorite witness, Harvey Matusow, who once made 14 telephone calls to the New York Yankees, using 14 different voices, and persuaded the Yankees to keep Yogi Berra from appearing on television with a leftwing actor.

Because the committee was in the entertainment business, it was obsessed with its private sector competitors, its greatest publicity bonanza was an investigation of Hollywood, which John Rankin, D-Miss., thought was a nest of Jews and, hence, an outpost of the Comintern. Rankin warned that "loathsome paintings" by leftists had "got into the home of Charlie Chaplin, the perverted subject of Great Britain who has become notorious for his forcible seduction of white girls."

Gerald Smith gave the committee ambiguous news about Hollywood: "I am convinced that Frank Sinatra is not a naive dupe." And witness Gary Cooper disemboweled Communism: "From what I hear, I don't like it because it isn't on the level."

The committee owed much of its prominence to its critics' hysteria. But columnist Murray Kempton knew how to burn the committee with the dry ice of his contempt. When the committee descended on New York to expunge subversion from the Metropolitan Music School, Kempton wrote:

Free of Treason

"The director and registrar... took the Fifth . . . A clarinetist testified that he had been a Communist and left, naming in the process 10 musicians who had been Communists with him. One was a violinist, another a bass player. The rest were all woodwinds; the brass section appears free of treason."

The committee's style of Socratic questioning had a distinctive tang: "Would you say th... *is the Genghis Khan of* century?" "Would you ... [the New Deal] was mor... or more Communist?" committee was ludicrous being funny.

True, the committee fr... was well matched with t... munists and other tota... and zanies it tormente... tormenting is not a cons... ally enumerated power ... gress. And like most bul... committee was happiest w... tending to (in Kempton's ... "the degradation of unim... little people."

The committee's ... triumph was in reducing it ... to claiming that the co... itself was "Un-American ... true. Walter Goodman ... *splendid history,* "The ... tee," is both hilarious a... ancholy, . uses H.L. M... words to point the moral ...

"The United States . . . comparably the greatest ... earth. It . . . lays chie... upon the kind [of cl... which delights me uncea... for example, the ribald ... of demagogues, the ex... ingenious operations of the ... rogues, the pursuit of witc... heretics, the desperate s... of inferior men to claw th... into heaven."

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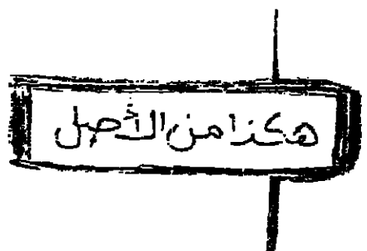
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Your Tra...



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ut Long Recuperation Is Seen

Diplomats in Moscow Doubt Report That Brezhnev Quit

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (NYT).—estern and Asian diplomats id yesterday that they had no idence to confirm a report in w Delhi that Soviet party der Leonid Brezhnev had relin-ished his official responsibili-es because of ill health.

Their general reaction, which clined to skepticism, indicated at no one here outside the emlin really knows for sure hat changes, if any, have taken ace in Mr. Brezhnev's physical d political condition in the 3 1/2 weeks since he last appeared in public.

A few Soviet diplomats have quietly confirmed to foreigners that the 68-year-old leader is ill but attribute it to a bad case of flu complicated by respiratory problems. According to an unconfirmed report, Mr. Brezhnev is resting in a sanatorium on Moscow's outskirts.

Prominence in Pravda

The report of a stepdown tended to be rebutted by the continuing prominence accorded Mr. Brezhnev in the official press. Yesterday, the official party newspaper Pravda hailed, quoted or mentioned Mr. Brezhnev in five different articles, three of which appeared on the front page.

The Soviet leader's authority was stressed Tuesday in a speech given by the Ukrainian party chief, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, in Kiev, the text of which reached here yesterday in the newspaper Pravda Ukraini. Mr. Shcherbitsky, a member of the ruling Politburo, noted that Mr. Brezhnev was heading the Communist party's Central Committee in its preparations for the 25th party congress expected next year.

The report from New Delhi, attributed to the Moscow correspondent of the Press Trust of India, was picked up and circulated by French and Japanese news agencies who interpreted it as meaning that Mr. Brezhnev had resigned.

'For Urgent Counsel'

However, the correspondent, Parayil Unnikrishnan, who was reached last night, contended that his dispatch had been misread. He wrote that Mr. Brezhnev had "taken leave of his responsibilities on grounds of health" but was available to colleagues "for urgent counsel."

Mr. Unnikrishnan reported that "informed sources" had attributed Mr. Brezhnev's condition to exhaustion from overwork, age and illness as well as "emotional stress in the loss of his mother earlier this month."

The Soviet leader was last seen in public Dec. 24, when he attended the Communist party plenum of the Russian Federation, largest of the Soviet republics.

Leaning Tower Slows Its Lean

ROME, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The eaning Tower of Pisa slowed own its tilt last year, experts aid Friday. The white marble ower inclined 2.4 millimeters n 1974 as against 4.6 millimeters during 1973, the commission for preserving the ower said.

But Prof. Giovanni Travaglini, president of the commission, told a news conference that, although the tower's lean had slowed, it still continued at almost double the rate of the 1.5 millimeters registered in 1961.

The tower today leans more than 14 feet from the perpendicular.

. Christiaens, 84, s Dead; Former French Minister

LILLE, France, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Louis Christiaens, 84, a ormer French cabinet minister nd resistance leader, died here esterday.

Mr. Christiaens, a conservative who later joined the Gaullists in he National Assembly, was twice minister for aviation in the mid-1950s.

During World War II, he headed a major resistance group in the north of France, was arrested and tortured by the Gestapo and was sent to Buchenwald concentration camp.

Gen. Paul Ely

PARIS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Retired Gen. Paul Ely, 77, a ormer army chief of staff and ommander of French forces in ndochina in the 1950s, has died n a military hospital, the army aid today.

The statement did not give the ause of Gen. Ely's death, which ccurred three days ago.

Lloyd George

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—loyd George, 74, who retired as enior official of the Central ntelligence Agency in 1967, died hursday in a hospital in rlington, Va.

hais Free Banker or Swiss Hearings

BANGKOK, Jan. 19 (AP).—anker René Lins has been exadited to Switzerland, where he es fraud charges. He spent ght months in jail here fighting xtradition.

His case came to light in May hen police reported two well-essed robbers had beaten him nconscious at his Bangkok resi-nce and escaped with $20,000 orth of Thai baht and Swiss ancs which Mr. Lins had just ithdrawn from a bank. Subquently it was learned that r. Lins, 42, was wanted in itzerland, from which he was leged to have fled in March th about one million Swiss ancs ($257,000) in cash from e sale of bonds he had ordered inted.



Associated Press.

MONARCHS PART—King Hussein of Jordan and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, both in traditional robes, inspected a guard of honor in Amman before Faisal flew to Cairo.

Soviet Desire for Big Blasts Imperils Nuclear-Test Talks

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—Treaty talks to limit underground nuclear-weapons tests ' 1' kilotons are floundering because the Soviet Union wants to conduct far more powerful peace-f' nuclear explosions.

Disarm nt sources insisted that the Soviet position on peaceful nuclear explosions has not stalled the talks with the United States. But they expressed concern that the Russians might not back down, imperiling the treaty to limit the size of underground tests.

The treaty resulted from last summer's talks between former President Richard Nixon and Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev and is due to take effect on March 31, 1976. The threshold test ban, as it is called, would prohibit all nuclear-weapons tests with a force greater than 150 kilotons.

When Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev agreed to the test ban, the size of peaceful nuclear tests was a minor issue. The big things at stake were warhead tests for the Soviet MIRV missile and the American Minuteman-3 missile, the submarine-launched Trident missile and the air-launched B-1 bomber missile.

All those warhead tests were under way, or about to get under way, when the threshold test ban was agreed to in Moscow. The United States and the Soviet Union felt at the time that they could conduct those warhead tests before the 1976 treaty—a deadline that both countries apparently are meeting.

400-Kiloton Force

But now the Russians have raised the critical question of where nonmilitary nuclear explosions fit into the treaty terms. They say they would like to conduct explosions that run as high in force as 400 kilotons.

Moreover, the Soviet treaty negotiators have disclosed to their American counterparts plans for peaceful experiments that involve the simultaneous explosion of 20 nuclear bombs. The force of those explosions would be three megatons, the equal of 3 million tons of TNT.

Such an explosion would be recorded on seismic devices as being 20 times more powerful than the threshold limit of 150 kilotons. No detector would be able to differentiate between that nonmilitary test and a 3-megaton test of a warhead for the Soviet ABM missile.

"This is why negotiations are sputtering right now," an American disarmament source said. "They want the right to go on with their peaceful tests and we want the right to hold them down to 150 kilotons."

Part of the trouble is that the United States has about given up on the usefulness of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, while the Russians are convinced that atomic bombs are useful for digging, excavating and storage projects beyond conventional means.

The Soviet Union wants to divert at least one of its northbound rivers into the southbound Volga, which flows into the Caspian Sea. And it feels that the only way to accomplish it is by digging canals and dams with nuclear explosions, some with a force equal to 400 kilotons.

U.S. disarmament sources say that such tests jeopardize the "verifiability" of the threshold-test ban.

Court Holds Wife's Work Is Unskilled

LA SPEZIA, Italy, Jan. 19 (AP).—How much are a housewife's labors worth? About the same as those of an unskilled factory worker—5,000 lire ($8) a day, a court has ruled.

The decision was handed down in a damage suit brought by Rosa Facchieri, 37-year-old mother of two children. While bicycling three years ago, she was hit by a car and hospitalized for 39 days.

The court said she was entitled to 1.5 million lire in damages for her injuries plus 195,000 lire in compensation for time lost from her housewife's job.

Dutch Say Libya Holds Test Plane

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The VFW-Fokker aircraft company, a Dutch and West German firm, said last week that Libyan authorities are holding a prototype of its new civilian plane on suspicion of espionage.

A company spokesman said that the plane and crew had been scheduled to leave Libya Tuesday, but Libyan authorities ordered them to remain in their Tripoli hotel pending investigation.

The spokesman said that the twin-engine VFW-614 jet was being tested by a crew of three and six technicians, all of them Germans, on flights from desert runways in Libya. A 16-mm camera, mounted in the plane's nose for customary test-flight filming "to assist technical control," probably led to "a regrettable misunderstanding between the authorities and the test team," the spokesman said.

Strong Tremors Hit North India, Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (AP).—Strong earth tremors shook northern India and Pakistan today but there were no reports of casualties.

The New Delhi Seismological Laboratory reported the epicenter about 350 miles north of the capital, in the mountainous region of Kashmir. A spokesman said the tremors had the same intensity as an earthquake that claimed more than 5,500 lives in Pakistan last month.

Phnom Penh Shelling Kills 5; Saigon Reports 2 Big Battles

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 19 (AP).—Rebel gunners hit Phnom Penh's airport and nearby villages with 15 rockets today, killing five persons, wounding 16 and destroying a civilian plane, authorities said. Another rocket landed in the Tonle Sap River in front of a Phnom Penh hospital, but no casualties were reported.

Ten miles north of the capital, more than 500 government troops crossed the Tonle Sap River and made an amphibious landing in a drive to wipe out an insurgent stronghold, field sources said. But there were no reports of fighting.

In South Vietnam, government and North Vietnamese forces today continued a battle along the Cambodian border 55 miles west of Saigon. The government reported 24 North Vietnamese troops killed and nine South Vietnamese soldiers wounded.

Battle Near Hué

The command said that 81 North Vietnamese were killed and nine government soldiers died in a battle yesterday in the northern quarter of South Vietnam, 20 miles below the old imperial capital of Hué.

A South Vietnamese helicopter was downed yesterday and all 12 aboard were killed, the Saigon command said. It said the helicopter was hit by a missile in the Mekong Delta, 45 miles southwest of Saigon.

In the capital itself, Viet Cong terrorists early yesterday hurled explosive charges at a police station, killing an officer and wounding seven, Saigon officials said.

The Saigon command also said that Communist-led forces today shelled the provincial capital of Tay Ninh and bases guarding the town 55 miles northwest of Saigon, killing a government soldier and wounding four.

It said government positions south of Hoai Duc district town, 75 miles northeast of Saigon, also were assaulted, but that the attack was repulsed. It said 14 North Vietnamese troops were killed, while government forces suffered 4 killed and 3 wounded.

U.S. Plane Claimed

The Viet Cong said that their forces shot down an unmanned U.S. reconnaissance plane over Viet Cong headquarters at Loc Ninh, 75 miles north of Saigon, yesterday. But a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Saigon said: "I know nothing about it."

U.S. sources have said that American reconnaissance flights over South Vietnam are continuing and that Washington does not view this as a violation of the cease-fire. U.S. sources say that spy flights also are being carried out along the coast of North Vietnam.

In Laos, informed sources said an American pilot and a worker for the U.S. Agency for International Development were rescued unhurt last night after their helicopter was hit by Pathet Lao ground fire and made a forced landing about 40 miles north of Vientiane, the capital. The informants said that the helicopter was going to Vientiane from the former CIA base at Long Cheng.

Mrs. Gandhi in Baghdad

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived in Baghdad yesterday for talks with Iraqi officials, the Iraqi news agency said.

Faisal Greeted Near Aswan Dam

Saudi King Begins Meetings With Sadat

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 19 (UPI).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Anwar Sadat held talks today on topics that Arab diplomatic sources said would focus on the Middle East situation and inter-Arab relations.

The sources said that the two leaders would examine recent peace moves in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the U.S. role in getting them under way. Mr Sadat and King Faisal support U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger's approach.

King Faisal arrived from Amman where he held talks with King Hussein and other Jordanian leaders during a three-day visit. Earlier last week, he held similar discussions with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad during a five-day visit to Damascus.

Mr. Sadat greeted the monarch at a military airport south of the Aswan Dam. Aswan Gov. Mahmoud Yunis Ansari presented the two leaders with copies of the Koran, the Moslem holy book, but the fanfare usually accorded a visiting head of state was missing.

Along the motorcade route to the city, thousands of citizens chanted "Long live Faisal, Sadat and Arab unity" as the King and his host drove by. King Faisal went to the New Cataract Hotel, where his talks with Mr. Sadat, Premier Abdel Aziz Hegazui, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and other leaders will be held until the King's departure Tuesday for Algeria.

Assistance Urged

A joint Saudi Arabian-Jordanian communiqué, released after King Faisal's departure from Amman, called on the Arab countries to extend greater assistance to the states bordering Israel in their struggle to liberate the occupied lands.

"King Faisal expressed his conviction that it was his duty, and the duty of the other Arab states who have the means, to support the confrontation states and enable them to face any surprise aggression they may be subjected to," the communiqué said.

King Faisal granted Jordan $57 million, of which $47 million were to "help Jordan meet its urgent needs."

Saudi Arabia has given Egypt more than $1 billion since the October, 1973, Middle East war, including funds to buy several squadrons of French-built Mirage planes, diplomatic sources here said.

On his last trip to Egypt, in August, the King donated $300 million for reconstruction in the Suez Canal zone.

PLO Gets $8 Million

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Saudi Arabia today gave the Palestine Liberation Organization $8,510,630, the Palestine News Agency reported.

It said that the sum was given to PLO leader Yassir Arafat by the Saudi ambassador in Beirut. The payment was in accordance with resolutions of the Arab summit conference held in Rabat in October, the news agency said.

Israeli Effort to Liberalize Abortion Laws Nears Success

By William J. Drummond

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19.—After an emotional debate in Israel's parliament, the Knesset, the stage has been set for legalization of abortion.

Rabbi Menachem Porus of the Tora Front last week accused the 22 parliamentarians sponsoring two pro-abortion bills of being "even worse than Pharaoh."

"Pharaoh wanted to drown only the male Jewish children," he said. "You want to kill the females as well."

Rabbi Porus's Tora Front colleague, Kalman Kahana, compared the pro-abortionists with the ancient Sodomites. He said: "The real sin of Sodom was not merely their transgressions, it was the fact they declared their deeds legal."

Overriding those objections, the majority voted to send the two liberalization proposals to committee to work out the final details.

The two proposed laws differ but both would, in effect, provide abortion on demand. Revision of the current law, which dates from 1936, is seen here as inevitable. Because of the way the law is written, the government's legal advisers have refused to enforce it.

The government's policy has been to prosecute only abortion cases involving negligence. Otherwise, the government has deliberately not enforced the law, which technically accepts only danger to the mother's health as grounds for abortion.

Under this benign-neglect policy, the traffic in illegal abortions among the small Israeli population has been great.

"One in every three pregnancies in Israel ends in abortion," said Marcia Friedman, author of one of the pro-abortion bills. She estimated the total number of abortions annually at between 50,000 and 80,000.

"One reason for the extremely high abortion rate is that the whole field of family planning and birth control is very underdeveloped in the country," said Mrs. Friedman, a member of the Citizens Rights Movement and a leading feminist.

"This has been the effect of the religious parties' political influence, and the fact that they control the Welfare Ministry and the fact that social workers are not allowed to talk about birth control to their clients," she said.

Now, she said, a woman can go to a private gynecologist and ask for an abortion. The going rate is about $170. The relatively high cost discriminates against poorer segments of the population, Mrs. Friedman said.

She believes that the imminent abortion law is partly due to the political muscle of the women's rights movement.

"What it represents even more than that," she said, "is that it is a real challenge to the monopoly of the religious parties on public morality in the country. In point of fact, the religious community has not organized behind an anti-abortion drive."

© Los Angeles Times.

Legal Abortion in France

PARIS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Abortion became legal in France yesterday with the publication by the official gazette of a controversial law permitting the operation during the first 10 weeks of pregnancy.

The law immediately annuls legal action under way against those charged in abortion cases.

Publication of the law followed a final attempt by conservative parliamentarians to have it declared unconstitutional. Their request was turned down by the Constitutional Council, France's highest legal body, last week.

The law will be in force for five years, when parliament will decide whether to prolong its validity.

Italy Magazine Charged

FERRARA, Italy, Jan. 19 (AP).—L'Espresso, one of Italy's most influential weekly magazines, was sequestered throughout the country yesterday on charges of obscenity filed by a judge in this Italian town.

The cover of this week's edition was the photograph of a crucified nude, pregnant woman, meant to illustrate an article supporting a campaign to legalize abortion in Italy.

The picture and the article were strongly criticized by the Vatican daily newspaper, which described them as "base and blasphemous."



United Press International.

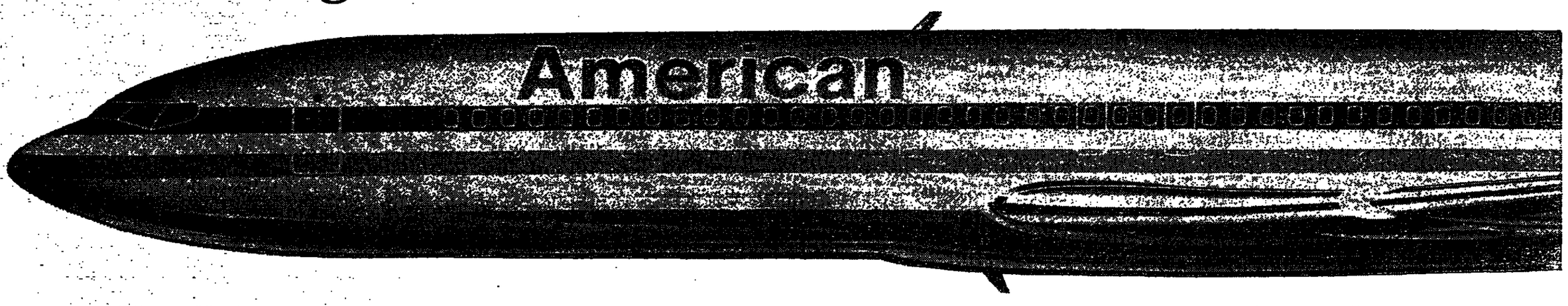
COMPANY—A chicken rides on a South Vietnamese government armored vehicle as it enters a village.

Soviet Plane Crashes In North Laos; 12 Die

VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 19 (AP).—Four Soviet pilots and eight Pathet Lao officials were killed in the crash Thursday of a small Russian biplane in bad weather at Sam Neua in northeastern Laos, Soviet Ambassador Valentin Vdovine said today.

A team from the Soviet Embassy left here yesterday to examine the crash site, he said. Sources here said the plane was believed to have been on a regular liaison flight between the royal capital of Luang Prabang and Sam Neua, the Pathet Lao headquarters, when it crashed.

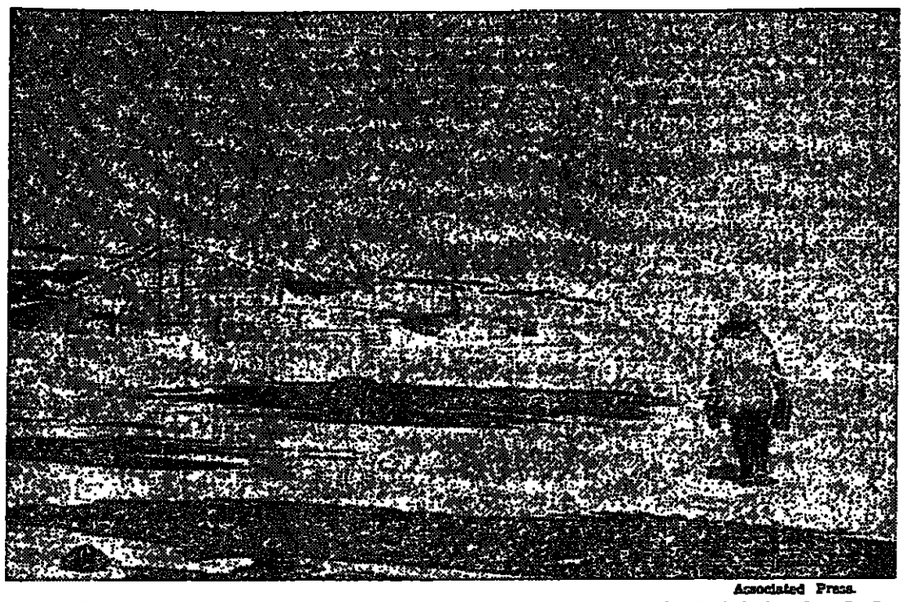
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SCOTT'S HUT—The building where the British explorer left on his ill-fated polar dash in 1911-12, is now a tourist attraction and subject to the usual tourist abuses.

Antarctica's Treasures

No Rush to Tap Frozen Assets

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT).—Little doubt remains that enormous resources in fuel, minerals and food lie under the ice and rock of Antarctica and the waters surrounding it. But the men working there dread the day when such resources are actually found and exploitation begins.

In the minds of many, Antarctica is the last pure place on earth—a land more valuable as an ideal and a symbol than as a source of wealth.

"Antarctic coal fields have long been known," an American geologist said. "The research drilling ship Glomar Challenger has found enough natural gas and oil traces in Antarctic waters to indicate the probability of enormous petroleum resources. But the day we start pumping it out is the day one of the last refuges of man's soul will die."

Throughout the continent huts belonging to Americans, Britons, New Zealanders, Japanese and others display posters calling for a ban on Antarctic whaling, for almost all Antarctic hands are passionate conservationists.

Real Danger

"There is real danger that someone will unilaterally begin exploiting Antarctica commercially when the temptation grows too great," a Japanese seismologist said. "It is important that the Japanese government, among others, commit itself soon to a conservation policy here."

Actually, prospecting is going on despite the fact that the continent is covered with ice up to three miles thick. There are rumors of important American finds in the Pensacola Mountain range.

Soviet scientists say there is increasing evidence of resources not only offshore but concentrated along the boundaries of former glaciation.

"The trouble is," a New Zealand scientist said, "work in Antarctica is very expensive and many people in the world are not satisfied to see money spent on pure research. They want tangible results and nothing would satisfy them more than seeing us strike oil or a gold mine or something. So, despite ourselves, we find ourselves thinking of these things."

Quarrels in Abeyance

For the moment quarrels over territorial claims in Antarctica are in abeyance as a result of a 1959 treaty. Eleven nations, including the United States and the Soviet Union, signed that treaty, and six others, the latest East Germany, have acceded to it. The treaty could lapse in 1993 and enforcement powers are provided.

Argentina, Chile, Britain and New Zealand are among the nations claiming land, some of the claims in conflict with each other. The United States, while recognizing none of them, has not yet claimed any land itself, although it reserves the right to do so.

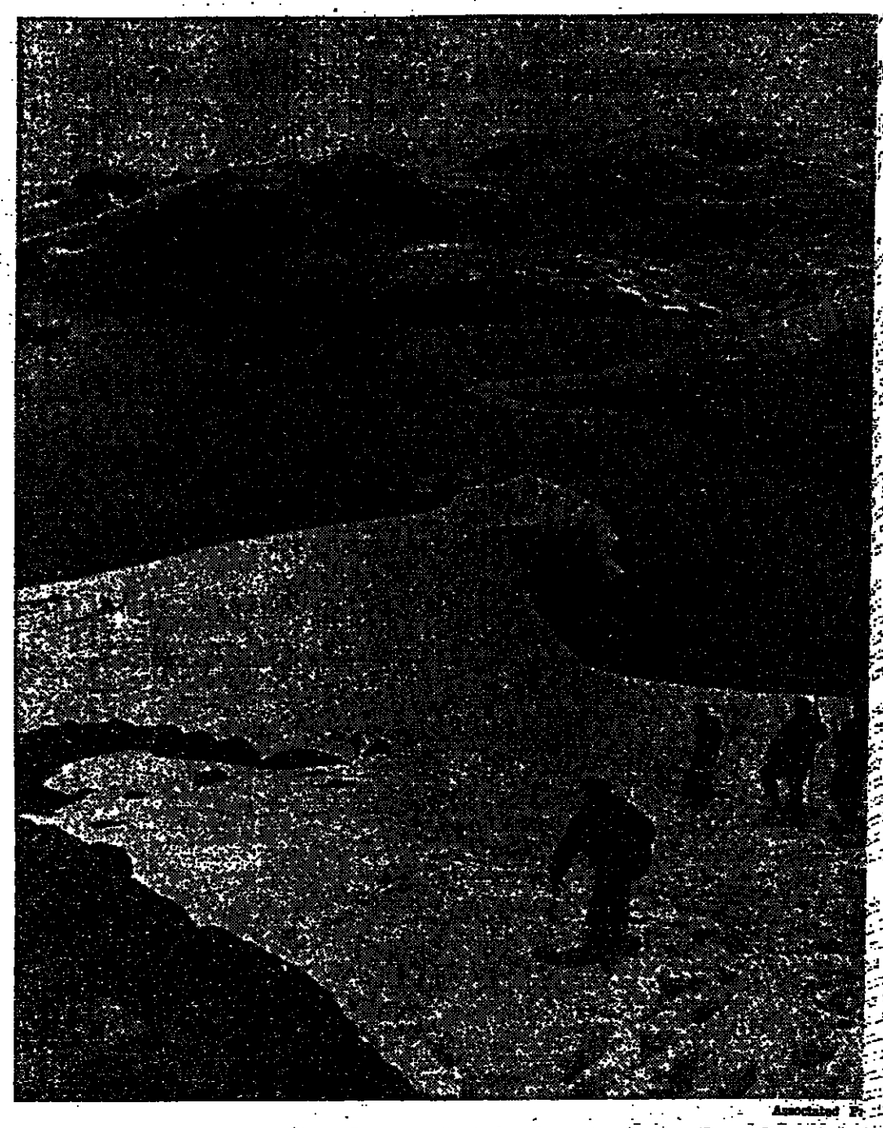
Actually, the western and mountainous part of the continent is already dominated by the Americans, who maintain three or four permanent bases and many summer stations and a summer force of well over 2,000. The Russians operate in large numbers in the east, on the vast ice plateau and along the coasts.

Major commercial exploitation, especially petroleum drilling and mining, bring the two nations into conflict.

Old hands even fear the effects of tourism if it should ever become popular. At present commercial tourism is limited to the occasional—and expensive—visit by a tour agency ship or an Argentine vessel. There are no hotels or commercial accommodations.

"Sooner or later I'm expecting the worst," an engineer said. "There's no place on earth like this and for the wealthy it's the experience of a lifetime just to see the smoke plume above Mount Erebus across the snowfields."

"But you know what will happen?" he continued. "A while ago a tour ship put in and an American woman visiting Scott's hut here actually had the gall to take a 60-year-old can of cookies off a shelf, taste them and pronounce them delicious.



Associated Pr

THE LAST PURE PLACE—The beauty of Antarctica, as seen along Paradise I

Heikal Breaks Yearlong Silence To Give His Views on Middle East

For almost two decades, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal was Egypt's gray eminence, until President Anwar Sadat suddenly fired him a year ago from his influential post as editor and publisher of Al Ahram. Mr. Heikal had written a series of three columns attacking U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's step-by-step approach to peace and criticizing Mr. Sadat for putting all his diplomatic eggs in Mr. Kissinger's basket and jeopardizing his military option. Since then, Mr. Heikal has traveled in Europe and the Arab world—and kept silent. He still receives invitations from the presidency for state functions addressed to the "adviser to the President"—a job he declined when he was sacked—but he never attends.

When Mr. Sadat returned from the Arab summit meeting at Rabat in early November, he invited Mr. Heikal over for a chat. Since then, the two men have conferred tête-à-tête eight times, once for seven hours, setting off rumors that he was about to get his old job back. But Mr. Sadat is not yet ready to go that far. For M. Sadat knows that Mr. Kissinger would interpret such a move as a loss of confidence in Washington's ability to deliver an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

Last week, Newsweek's Arnaud de Borchgrave persuaded Mr. Heikal to break his yearlong silence. Their conversation:

Borchgrave—Do you feel that Kissinger's step-by-step approach to a second-stage Sinai agreement is back on track?

Heikal—I don't think it will lead to anything but, even if it does, it will be a semblance of success with no real substance. The euphoria, which lasted a few weeks after the Syrian disengagement agreement last June, will last a few days this time before it all backfires. You cannot, admittedly, get an overall settlement in one fell swoop, but stages and phases are nonsense unless you decide on the overall solution beforehand. A chunk today and another chunk tomorrow is very dangerous because it stretches, rather than telescopes, the time needed for a solution. The longer things take, the harder positions get.

Borchgrave—Why will it backfire?

Heikal—People will discover that nothing has been solved and that they have only been given a temporary anesthetic. Fears will once again begin nibbling at momentary successes. Kissinger's big mistake is to divide the problem into three Arab fronts—Egypt, Syria and Jordan—and then each front into several subdivisions. That can only lead to each one outbidding the other. Divided, they will ask for more than they would settle for together.

Borchgrave—What do you feel is the minimum Egypt could accept in the next stage?

Heikal—Reservations aside about step-by-step diplomacy, nobody could refuse the Sinai passes and the oil. That also means the entire gulf coast of Sinai, otherwise the oil could not be defended, nor could we insure the safety of traffic in and out of the Suez Canal. Less than that, we could not accept. But if we take this and wait several years for the next stage, as the Israelis demand, we will destroy what's left of our military option by widening the demilitarized disengagement zone. That would leave Syria to fend for itself if attacked by Israel.

Linked to Golan

Borchgrave—Can Egypt accept a second-stage agreement with Israel that is not linked to a similar withdrawal from Golan?

Heikal—No, it couldn't, because if it did, it would invite trouble on Golan, which, in turn, would jeopardize what had just been negotiated in Sinai.

Borchgrave—President Sadat recently said the Soviets had failed to make up Egypt's October-war losses and provide new weapons systems as they did in Syria. By discriminating between Egypt and Syria and by making it obvious to Israel that Egypt's military option lacks credibility, isn't Moscow, in effect, encouraging what some Arabs might call a separate peace between Israel and Egypt?

Heikal—I understand why Moscow is doing all this but I don't agree with it. Moscow sees Egypt trying the *pax Americana* route from which the Soviets are excluded. It's very dangerous for Kissinger to try to deal them out. But they should also understand that it's very important for Sadat—and a certain conservative audience in the Arab world—to try to exhaust the U.S. option completely. I understand Russia's annoyance. A superpower doesn't like being left out of things. But it cannot afford to disassociate itself from Egypt and should have given us what is necessary to make our military position credible.

Borchgrave—Do you think another war is possible in the coming months?

Heikal—Yes, it may come. As the Israelis see it, Arab self-confidence is a great danger. They have discovered we know how to fight and our resources are now limitless. For every tank they can field, we can buy 10 and train the crews. Quantity is as deadly as superquality. The Israelis feel they must halt this growing Arab potential and restore the old perception of military invincibility. Another blow for the Israelis is that the Palestinian factor—Golda Meir refused to see the reality and asked, "Who are the Palestinians? Where are they?"—now occupies center stage. It's no longer a problem of secure borders or, as Kissinger used to say, Egyptian sovereignty versus Israeli security. The inescapable fact is that unified Arab action demands the creation of a Palestinian state. For all these reasons, I think Israel will bide its time until it finds a good pretext to preempt.

Borchgrave—If there is another war, do you think another oil embargo is a foregone conclusion?

Heikal—Not foregone, but I think it will happen. Many conservative rulers will advise against it but, if there are Arab reverses on the battlefield, public-opinion pressures will become overwhelming.

Borchgrave—Do you agree that the Rabat summit was a watershed in the Arab world and that the PLO's thinking on the future of Israel and Arab nationalism are now one and the same?

Heikal—I do. Palestine was an abstraction before, even for some Arab rulers. Now, a Palestinian state is inevitable. King Hussein told other heads of state at the summit that he was willing to relinquish his responsibility of liberating the West Bank through negotiations with the Israelis because he had got nothing from Kissinger all year. The United States and Israel, by not moving with Hussein, helped bring about what they were both trying to avoid.

Borchgrave—The Israelis say that given the Arabs' growing power and potentially limitless arms expenditure, there is less inclination than ever to accept Israel's existence and that this makes war inevitable sooner or later. Can you see the Arab world living at peace with Israel?

Heikal—Speaking frankly, I don't think peace will come that easily. Nobody in Egypt can accept a final peace with a land barrier between Egypt and the rest of the Arab world to the east. Israel is a barrier that isolates Egypt and prevents movement to the Arabian Peninsula, the gulf and the Levant. People have forgotten that this is a major problem and that in 1955, under Eisenhower, there were American proposals for overpasses and underpasses (the Israelis holding the latter so their land sovereignty would not be infringed). Since then, the problem has been submerged under the avalanche of events, but it will surface again. If Israel is willing to have open borders with free passage for Arab traffic from Syria to Egypt and so forth, the matter will be solved. But it would then be difficult for Israel to remain a purely Jewish state. It would become more and more Oriental.

Even if a Palestinian state is created tomorrow and Israel returns to its 1967 borders, we Arabs will still be physically separated and that's something we cannot accept.

Geographical Wedge

Borchgrave—So what's the real solution?

Heikal—Real peace can only be the 1947 partition plan or a greater Palestine. In its 1967 frontiers, Israel will remain a geographical wedge and all we would have would be an armed truce.

Borchgrave—What do you think Israel could negotiate with the PLO today? Do you see any compromise?

Heikal—Given Israel's attitudes, there is no possibility of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza. The PLO, if it ever accepted such a first-stage solution, would be vulnerable to destruction, squeezed as it would be between Jordan and Israel.

Borchgrave—Dr. [Nahum] Goldmann, the president of the World Jewish Congress, recently called for a federation between Israel and a Palestinian state.

Heikal—I think he was unrealistic. A Palestinian state on the West Bank would be nonviable. If it had larger dimensions, it could federate with Syria or Egypt. That may well be the solution, pending the realization of the dream—mentioned by [Yassir] Arafat in his UN speech—of a greater Palestine, which will probably take another generation of Israelis.

Borchgrave—There is much talk in the Arab world of U.S. military intervention to secure the oilfields of the gulf. Do you take this possibility seriously and what do you think would provoke it?

Heikal—The temptation is there, of course. But I find it difficult to take seriously. The pro-Israeli lobby is pushing for such a solution in the United States—for which Israel would provide the trigger—but cooler heads surely realize that the United States would then lose the area completely. Moderates would be swept out of power—or become anti-American radicals, which is the same thing. It would backfire badly and make the Bay of Pigs and Vietnam seem like picnics.

Borchgrave—Have you patched up your quarrel with President Sadat?

Heikal—We have had several long talks since the Rabat summit and he knows I wrote what I believed. I differed openly and I think I was right: but others say I didn't have the responsibility, so criticism was easy. My ideas have evolved over the last year—but have not drastically changed.



Mohammed Heikal

New Governors Raring to Fight City Hall

By Jules Loh

DENVER (AP).—Richard Lamm, politician, is against motherhood, the family car, the Chamber of Commerce and the Olympic games. He favors half a chicken, at most, in every pot and believes that the last thing this country needs is a five-cent cigar.

Those positions, only slightly overstated, have brought Mr. Lamm remarkable political success; he is the newly elected governor of Colorado.

Further, such outspoken heresies have thrust him, reluctantly, to the forefront of a political movement in the Rocky Mountain states. Gov. Lamm, and others elected to high office throughout the Rocky Mountain states—Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming—feel they will need their combined political muscle for an inevitable confrontation with energy-hungry Americans lusting after the mineral riches of their states.

His opponents regard him as a cheeky radical elected by fluke in the Watergate-inspired Democratic sweep. But, at 29, Gov. Lamm can point to a nine-year career of successful attacks upon city hall and conventional thought.

It was Richard Lamm, state legislator, who took the Atomic Energy Commission to court some years back when AEC scientists began blowing up atom bombs underneath Colorado trying to shake loose natural gas. All they shook loose was the countryside.

Undaunted, the AEC in its 1974 budget asked for money to explode at least 30 more bombs; enough, as it turned out, to blow Mr. Lamm's cork. In November, Coloradans not only elected him their governor but also voted, 3-1, in a powerful expression of public opinion to forbid any more experimental nuclear explosions in their state without their collective approval.

Just as he has sought in his own state to redefine progress, Gov. Lamm, abetted by other Rocky Mountain governors, now seeks to redefine "Federalism."

Gov. Lamm uses terms like "assertiveness" and "adversary relationship" to describe how states ought to confront the federal government, pointedly avoiding "state's rights." Nonetheless, what it boils down to is a shared conviction that truth and wisdom, not to mention beauty, are more likely to be discovered on a Rocky Mountain top than a Potomac River bank.

"We're not going to stand in the schoolhouse door or try to isolate Colorado from the law and the Constitution," Gov. Lamm said. "But we mighty well intend to work to make the federal government justify its every effort to tell us what's good for us."

For Gov. Lamm, the position is not new. Two years ago, he led a fight against state boosters, persuading Coloradans to tell the Olympic games people with their plans for Colorado's ski slopes to get lost.

What is new is the spreading acceptance in the Rocky Mountain states of this "just-a-damn-minute attitude," as a Lamm assistant describes it.

This was manifested not only by Gov. Lamm's election, almost solely on a land-use issue and with the highly visible backing of ecology groups, but also by the election of like-minded candidates, notably Gov. Jerry Apodaca of New Mexico and Gov. Ed Herschler of Wyoming.

They, along with Gov. Lamm and the present governor of Montana, Thomas Judge, talk eagerly of a regional coalition with political clout.

"For the first time since I can remember," Gov. Apodaca said, "all six Rocky Mountain governors are Democrats. That's in our favor. I think we can have a good deal of influence in a national party platform and selection of national candidates. We're only 3 per cent of the population but we're 12 per cent of the Senate and 12 per cent of the governors. Standing together, we can be pretty strong."

Under America's scenic spine, from Canada to Mexico, are almost all the country's known uranium reserves, most of the known oil shale and more than half the strippable, low-sulphur coal.

"Yes, we've got natural resources and, yes, they're needed by the rest of the nation and, yes, Colorado is very definitely a part of the United States," Gov. Lamm said. "But we do not intend to be the coal bin of the United States. We've looked at West Virginia and we've said that is not the kind of future we want.

"We are saying to the developers that the cost of taking a ton of coal or a barrel of oil out of Colorado does not end with the technological costs as in the past. There are social costs as well—schools, sewers, parks, roads. Those are costs for the developer and the ultimate user, not the Colorado taxpayer alone."

Lamm, for what he believes are sound reasons, is most serious about challenging the federal government.

"Let me just give you a short catalogue of the things that have gone on and are going on now in Colorado," he said:

• The AEC's underground nuclear explosions, which failed to release natural gas deposits as expected.

• The mixing with cement of uranium mill byproducts, later discovered to be radioactive, for use in building several thousand homes in Grand Junction. "Those people woke up one morning to find out their basements, their patios . . . even the local high school was built with the stuff."

• A federal cloud-seeding program in the San Juan mountains. "They're increasing the chances of avalanche, driving down the tree line, killing wildlife. Maybe that's a good trade-off. Who's studied it sufficiently? I do know that Colorado is bearing the burden and Los Angeles will get the water."

• An accident-prone plant at Rocky Flats where triggers are made for atomic weapons. "That place is seven miles from Denver, upwind. By the AEC's own admission "significant" amounts of plutonium have been scattered around. The drums where they bury their wastes leak. In 1969, they had the biggest industrial fire in the history of this country, a $15-million fire, which very nearly caused a massive release of plutonium."

• A geological survey study of earthquake predictability. "They're pumping water into oil wells deliberately to cause earthquakes in Colorado so they can predict them in California. Hell, they don't even have to bother—the Army is already causing earthquakes in Colorado, disposing of its nerve gas by pumping it into the ground. Until its pumped into the ground, by the way, it's stored at the end of the runway at the Denver airport."

"Now I'm not saying all these things are wrong," Gov. Lamm said, "only that the stakes are pretty damn high. We are living with endless examples of the fallibility of the federal government and in Colorado the risks are becoming cumulative."

He realizes the difficulties of forming a regional coalition but believes the stakes are sufficiently high to make it worth an all-out effort.

He is known to be looking carefully at an organization called the Federation of Rocky Mountain States as a possible vehicle. If he could pull that off it would be incredible irony. The federation has brought valuable educational gains to the region but is basically a business-oriented, promotion-minded organization.

"I'm becoming governor at exactly the right time," Gov. Lamm said: "Reapportionment has made the state far more powerful. I've already caused immense change as an obscure state legislator in a minority party and I don't say that immodestly. What happens in a state can cause ripples like a rock in a pond."

Japan's Outcasts Find Violence Brings Rewards and Acceptance

By Fox Butterfield

OSAKA, Japan (NYT).—After centuries of discrimination, Japan's little-known outcasts, the Burakumin, have begun to gain a measure of political power and economic progress through a resort to increasingly militant, often violent tactics.

In the Naniwa section of Osaka, an outcast ghetto for more than 400 years, the vocal, well-organized Buraku Liberation League has successfully pressed the local government to build new schools, public housing and centers for the elderly to replace a jumble of decaying wooden homes, many of them without toilets or plumbing.

There is free maternity care for Burakumin mothers now and free school lunches are provided for Burakumin children, descendants of people who were officially called *eta*, or "full of filth," during Japan's long feudal era.

There are now estimated to be 2 million Burakumin, or "special village people"—a neutral term that disguises the feelings that led to centuries of discrimination against them because of their supposedly unclean nature as hereditary tanners and butchers.

Political Dispute

But in the process of winning improvements in Naniwa and elsewhere, the Buraku Liberation League's tactics have brought it into conflict with elements ranging from the Communist party to the leaders of organized crime. And the league's actions have touched off a major political dispute that is seriously weakening Japan's leftist opposition parties.

In a confrontation in November in nearby Hyogo Prefecture, or province, over how teachers should discuss discrimination in class, 52 teachers were beaten during a 13-hour period in the school gymnasium by Burakumin activists.

According to the teachers, they were hit with milk bottles and brass knuckles, had dirty water forced down their noses and were tortured with electricity, and men had to watch while women teachers were stripped. Twenty-eight teachers were hospitalized, some with broken ribs and ruptured intestines.

Among other controversial actions attributed to the league:

• Burakumin have forcibly detained members of the Communist party, once their strongest supporters, for charging the league with "reverse discrimination" by demanding that millions of dollars be paid directly to it.

• In turn, this dispute has set off dissension among the leftist opposition parties, which in recent years had joined together to elect reformist governors in Tokyo and Osaka, Japan's two largest cities. The dispute may mean defeat for the two incumbent governors in the next elections, an upsetting prospect for Japanese leftists, especially because the conservative Liberal-Democratic party is in disarray.

• Fights among construction companies to get the lucrative contracts for the new projects in Naniwa have led to break-ins at the league's office by local gangsters, many of whom are themselves Burakumin. To stop the break-ins, the league has posted dozens of guards around its office, all of them wearing brightly colored propaganda signs over their jackets.

• In a development that some Japanese authorities regard as a concern, many young Burakumin League members have been invited to China for ideological and political lectures. The league's national headquarters, a building provided by the Osaka government, is filled with Communist periodicals from China.

Plight Ignored

Except in the Communist newspaper, Akahata, few of the developments have been reported by the Japanese press. Although the reasons for the silence of the press are unclear, the Burakumin's plight has been ignored for centuries by other Japanese, leading sociologists to call them "Japan's invisible race" or "Japan's hidden shame."

Legally, discrimination against the outcasts was abolished in 1871, at the start of the Meiji Restoration, the period of Japan's rapid modernization. Physically, Burakumin are indistinguishable from other Japanese.

But most Burakumin have been unable to escape their ghettos scattered throughout the country.

"There is still discrimination in education, jobs and marriage," said Nobuko Okuda, a middle-aged housewife who is the head of the league's women's department in Naniwa.

Statistics tend to bear out Mrs. Okuda's complaints.

In a nation that prides itself on economic progress, universal literacy and freedom from crime, the income of Naniwa's citizens is less than two-thirds of the national average. Half of the district's housewives are illiterate, and its children score low on intelligence tests and rate high in juvenile delinquency.

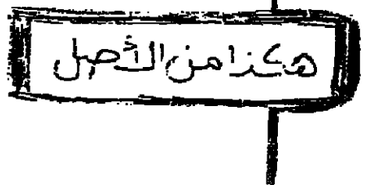
Under pressure from the league, the Osaka city government has budgeted $66 million and the Osaka prefectural government $42 million this year for aid to the city's 12 Buraku communities. A total of $42 million of the funds will go for the construction of a new elementary school, a cooperative shopping center, a hall for the aged and Liberation League the new league office in Naniwa.

At league insistence, the local governments have agreed to channel most of these funds—others for loans, lunch programs and maternity care—through committees dominated by the league. Representatives of other, less radical Burakumin groups are excluded.

City assemblymen who have protested this monopoly of funds by teachers, mostly Communists, have objected to extra teaching hours for anti-discrimination classes have frequently been rejected to what the league calls "impeachment."

In this practice, hundreds of Buraku activists surround a councilman's home or office for hours at a time and shout criticisms through bullhorns until the councilman admits "guilt." Sometimes there is pushing and shoving and sometimes greater violence.

"It is an educational process, like people's court in China," explained Satoru Nishioka, a member of the league's Executive Committee.



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Euromarket

Short-Term Interest-Rate Fall Pushes Eurobond Prices Higher

By William Ellington

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—A rally in Eurobond prices is continuing despite an increase in new-issue volume.

Dealers estimate that last week's advance was two or three points for most issues, although the volume of new offerings announced or floated so far this month has risen to $308 million from the $300 million scheduled in all of January, 1974.

The main reason for the gains is the continuing decline in short-term interest rates. Six-month Eurodollar interest rates declined by a half point last week after a 1.43-point drop the previous week.

The decline brought the six-month rate to around 8.38 per cent offered Friday, which makes the current 10 to 10.25-per-cent coupon rates for Eurodollar note issues seem very attractive in comparison.

Some Continental dealers theorize that several of the London trading houses reduced their bond inventories significantly at the end of last year to make their balance sheets look better. Now, these houses, the argument runs, are very short of bonds, so they have been forced to bid up prices.

Although the first Eurodollar note issue of the year, a $25-million, seven-year option maturity offering of Cie Nationale du Rhône notes, was increased in size by $5 million and the coupon rate lowered a quarter point to 10 per cent, it was very much oversubscribed, according to a report.

The French government-guaranteed notes give investors an option to redeem at par in 1980 or hold until maturity in 1982. The offering price was 99.75 to yield 10.07 per cent on an annual coupon basis.

The yield compares with a meager 9.06-per-cent yield available to investors Friday for five-year Eurodollar certificates of deposit.

Because of the downward move in short-term interest rates, observers expected a scheduled offering of $15 million of Asahi Chemical five-year notes to sell extremely well because of its 10.25-per-cent annual coupon rate. A discount on the offering price was expected but this now seems less than certain. Final terms are due Wednesday.

Austrian Note

Offered Friday was a 50-million-guilder, five-year note issue of Oesterreichische Kontrollbank with an Austrian government guaranty. The notes were offered at par bearing 9.75 per cent.

Also offered is 50 million marks of five-year Nippon Yusen KK (NYK Line) notes at an indicated price of 98 to yield 10.03 per cent on its 9.5-per-cent coupon rate. The issue had been expected to bear 9.75 per cent with a discount.

Also on offer is a 100-million-mark, seven-year note issue of Australia, whose U.S. bonds are triple-A rated. This justifies, bankers said, the low 9.25-per-cent coupon, which will be sweetened with an offering price of 99 to yield 9.45 per cent. Australia has a Euromark issue of the same size maturing Feb. 1, so much of the proceeds are expected to be reinvested in the new issue.

In the West German private placement market, there is a 50-million-mark, 10-year note issue of the Swedish city of Göteborg at par bearing 9.75 per cent. It is the first Swedish municipality to use the Eurobond market. Authorities in Stockholm are now permitting such issues to help finance the country's oil-related payments deficit.

Senate Gets Metric Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—A bill that would convert the United States to the metric system of measurement over the next 10 years was introduced in the Senate last week. It would create a national metric conversion board to plan and implement the conversion and provide financial assistance to small businesses and individuals severely affected by the conversion.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 10 Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index		207.8	
*Currency in circ.	$78,264,000	$79,902,000	$71,036,000
*Total loans	$133,857,000	$134,786,000	$113,852,000
Steel prod. (tons).	2,589,000	2,483,000	2,835,000
Auto production..	68,122	115,534	133,512
Dailyoil pr'd(bbls)	8,584,000	8,644,000	9,093,000
Fr'ght car l'dings	454,297	314,139	432,247
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr..	36,379,000	34,295,000	36,538,000
Busn failures	225	154	157

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Dec.	Prior Month	1973
Employed	85,176,000	85,726,000	85,669,000
Unemployed	6,535,000	5,975,000	4,364,000
	Nov.	Prior Mon'h	1973
Ind'stl Prodn. ...	113.3	R121.7	126.5
*Personal income	$1,183,000,000	$1,185,000,000	$1,100,000,000
*Money supply	$283,100,000	$281,700,000	$266,300,000
Cnsmr price index.	154.3	153.0	137.6
Cnstrctn contr'cts.	154	143	194
*Mfr's inventories.	147,026,000	R$145,062,000	$117,842,000
*Exports	$9,061,500	$8,654,500	$6,873,800
*Imports	$9,174,500	$8,635,100	$6,684,300

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised N/A-Not available

The U.S. Economic Scene

Ford's Program: A Controversial Blueprint

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—President Ford shed his mantle *of caution, procrastination* and fiscal conservatism when he finally unveiled his comprehensive game plan last week for attacking the trinity of problems buffeting the American economy: recession, energy and inflation.

To be sure, there were pluses as well as minuses in the President's package—and some inexplicable omissions. Among these would have been proposals for *significant, direct* job creation and a real push to develop mass-transportation systems that might achieve a major saving of energy.

The principal plus in the President's program, almost everyone would agree, was the stress on tax relief for individuals and business. The economy is suffering greatly from a loss of confidence, reduced demand for goods and a serious erosion of purchasing power. Tax rebates and reductions should help immeasurably to correct that problem and provide a safety net under the falling economy. But has the President constructed the *best method for doing so?*

Many question the efficacy of a tax rebate with a maximum of $1,000 in two bites—half in May and half in September—that would provide the greatest benefit to those with higher incomes and minimal relief to those most acutely affected by low, fixed incomes.

If adopted, such a program could result in more saving than spending, although it must be conceded that greater public savings would, to some extent, be desirable to provide more investable funds for institutions that serve the severely depressed housing industry.

Many suggest that top priority should have been assigned to a quick change in current tax rates—something to shore up the weekly take-home pay of the lower income groups. In *that form*, tax relief would flow immediately into the spending stream, whereas rebates at later dates might more likely find their way largely into savings accounts. In this highly inflationary era, the need for greater purchasing power is immediate.

Another plus in the President's plan was his decision to try to ease the tax burden of business. That certainly is the route to additional jobs, although a temporary, one-year change in the investment tax credit from 7 per cent to 12 per cent for all industries, except the utilities (which would receive an increase in their credit from 4 per cent to 12 for three years) would do little to encourage greatly enlarged capital spending in many parts of the business world. Businessmen have long protested the on-again, off-again nature of government policy on this issue. It discourages long-range planning.

While there was considerable dissatisfaction with some of the tax aspects of the President's blueprint, the greatest—and widest—criticism of his plan was reserved for the proposals he put forth for conserving energy and reducing reliance on foreign oil.

Too Complex

Many feel the whole program is too complex, unfair and unworkable in the long run. It would feed inflation and reduce purchasing power well before the $30 billion in new tax revenues expected from it could be funneled back to the benefit of the segments of society most affected by the tax take.

Other criticism of the President's program was directed at the expectation that the federal deficit would run to $30 billion in this fiscal year and possibly $45 billion next year. That might be unnecessarily stimulative, rekindling inflation to a point even beyond its recent excessive levels, cause major problems in the financial markets and push interest rates, which have been constructing its own program to declining sharply in recent weeks, back to their historic peaks.

What is needed more than a major injection of stimulus into the economy at this time, many economists say, is a monetary policy more expansionary than the one that has been in force the last six months.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The stock market gave President Ford's new economic and energy proposals a lukewarm reception last week as prices finished lower in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the week down 14.16 points at 644.63. In the *previous* two weeks, the Dow had soared 56.63 points.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed Monday, declined the next day, made small gains Wednesday and Thursday and ended lower Friday. Most of the weakness was attributed to profit-taking.

Analysts noted that *Mr. Ford's television* address Monday night and his State of the Union message to Congress on Wednesday, in which he spelled out new economic and energy measures to combat the widening recession, did little for the stock market.

Some analysis pointed out that there was apprehension among investors that the individual taxpayer under the President's plan *might not get back as much* in the proposed tax plan as the energy proposals would cost and thus the moves would not be able to spur the economy.

Helping to depress the market last week were a number of bearish economic reports. One report was that industrial production fell 2.8 per cent in December, the first drop in six months, and that business inventories grew at a *slower rate in November. Another* report was that the nation's real gross national product fell at an annual rate of 9.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1974, its second biggest drop on record.

Helping to stem the downward pressure on stock prices was the continuing decline in the prime rate announced by a number of banks. In the last few weeks, several institutions have lowered the interest they charge their most creditworthy corporate customers to 9 3/4 per cent. High interest rates were one of the main reasons for the market's malaise last year.

Another plus factor was the report that wholesale prices declined 0.5 per cent in December, the first decline in 14 months.

In the credit markets, corporate-bond and government-bond trading steadied near the end of the week after a sharp decline.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
A1 Kotzin .20a	3	5	5	5	
ACMAT Corp	9	1½	1½	1½	
APS Inc .21e	43	7¼	6¾	6¾	—1
ASG Indust	48	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
AVM Corp	30	3	1⅛	2½	+ ½
AbitibiPap .12e	8	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
AcetoChem s	11	10¼	10¼	10¼	
AcushnetCo .60	9	10	9½	9½	— ½
AddisnWesly .40	94	7¾	6⅞	7⅜	+ ½
Advance Ross	132	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Advanced Mem	199	2¾	1⅝	2¼	+1⅛
AdvancdMicr De	225	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅜
Advent Corp	144	17	11½	16	+4½
AgMet Inc	51	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Agnico Eagl Min	419	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Air California	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
AlaTenNGas 1.20	18	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¼
Alanthus Corp	81	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Alaskaintl Ind	99	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
AldrichChm .40	24	32½	32½	32½	
Alexand Alex .70	399	25¾	25½	25¾	
AlexBaldwin 1.20	528	16¾	14⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Allcoinc .12	48	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Allergan Pharm	81	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
Allied Leisure	22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Alld Teleph .40	69	10½	9½	10½	+1
AllynBacon .35	17	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Alton BoxBd .30e	27	10	10	10	
Amarex Inc	274	9	7⅛	8¾	+ ⅝
Am Appraisal	35	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Am Beef Packer	187	1⅛	⅝	⅞	— ⅜
Am Building .36		5½	5¼	5¼	
AmExpress .60	6576	29	27	27¾	— ⅜
Am Filtrona .52	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
AmFinlCorp .64	255	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
AmFinCp pfl	562	7¼	7	7	
AmFinlCp wt	345	1⅛	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
Am Furniture	38	2	2	2	
AmGreetings .25	1285	7¼	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
AmLaFranc .05e	35	4¾	3½	4¼	+ ¾
Am Microsystm	812	6½	4⅞	6	+1¼
Am Nuclear	224	5⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
AmQuasar Petro	139	10	9½	9½	— ½
Am Telecomm	264	4⅞	4⅜	4½	— ⅜
Am Telev&Com	119	8¼	7¾	8	+ ¼
AmWeldMfg .80	21	6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
AmmestGrp Inc	20	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Amterre Devel	21	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Anacomp Inc	43	6½	5¾	6½	+ ½
Anadite Inc	236	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ¼
Analog Devices	18	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
And rson Jacobs	38	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
AnheusrBush .60	3531	26¾	24¾	25⅜	—1⅛
Anta Corp	108	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
Apexcoinc .40r	37	16¼	14¾	14¾	—1¼
AppldDigit Data	55	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
Appld Material	59	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Arden Mayfair	403	2¼	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Argo Petrol .10e	25	10	9¼	9½	— ½
ArkansWnGs 1	36	15¼	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅜
Arlen Prop 1.20e	6	4¼	4	4	
Arrow Automot	16	3¼	3¼	3¼	
ArrowHartH 1	99	14½	13¾	14	— ⅜
ArtsWayMfg .50	5	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Arvida Corp	56	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
AssdCoaBtlg .24	169	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
AssdTrkLnA .60	56	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Aspen Skiing Cp	18	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ½
AtlanGasLt 1.16	101	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ½
AtlanticSil .70	24	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼
Atlas Hotels .10	14	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ½
Atwood Oceanics	199	10	9	10	+ ⅜
AtwoodOcean un	1	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
AtwoodOcean wt	76	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ½
AutomMed Lab	40	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Azcon Corp	37	4⅛	4½	4½	— ½
BBDO Int 1.80	46	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
BabcockInd .20	21	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ¼
BairdWarn 1.28e	38	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Baird Atomics	126	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
Baker Bros Inc	135	2¼	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
Baker Fentr .60a	53	19½	19	19	— ¼
BaldwnLyon .30e	137	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bally Mfg .02a	383	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
Baltek Corp	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
BaltPaint Chm	10	5	4	4¼	+ ¾
BangorHyd 1.28	13	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¾
BankBldgEq .30	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
BankamRlt 1.45e	237	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
BantaGeo .44	6	6½	6½	6½	
Barber Green .50	29	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ¼
Barden Cp .40a	20	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	
Barnes HindePh	33	11½	10½	11¼	
Barnes Mfg 1.30a	432	4	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Barnett Winston	114	3¼	2¾	3	+ ¼
Barnett Winst un	37	3¼	2¾	2¾	
BassettFurn .80	196	12¼	10	11¾	+1
Bayless Mkts .60	26	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
BaylyCorp .20	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Beard Oil .04	115	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
Beeline Fash .44	27	4	4	4	
Bekins Co .42	97	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
Belknap Mf .65e	18	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Bentley Labs	126	11¾	11¼	11½	— ¼
BergstPapA .60a	7	8½	8¼	8¼	
Berkley Corp	6	3¾	3¼	3¼	
Berkline Corp	6	2¼	2	2	— ¼
BetzLabs .24	495	30	27	27¼	—2½
BeverageCan .16	17	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Beverge Mgt .22	12	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Bibb Co	36	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Bi-Lo Inc	46	8	7¾	7¾	
Bio Rad Labs	5	5	5	5	
Bird &Son 2a	41	28¾	27¾	28	+ ¾
BlackHillPw 2.32	9	26½	25½	26	+ ¼
Block DrugA .53	112	8¼	6	8¼	+2¼
BlueChipStp .24	156	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
BluefldSupp .60a	34	15	12⅝	14⅝	+2⅛
BobEvansFrm .60	39	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ¼
Bohemia In .60b	223	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+1⅛
Bonanza Intl	403	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
Booth Newspap 1	45	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
BoozAllenH .12	44	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
BostonCoB 1.04	36	9¾	8½	9¼	+ ¼
Braden Ind .20	19	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Brand Insulation	76	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
BrassCraftM/ .12	116	10	8	9¾	+ ⅜
Brenco Inc .60	14	17¼	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
Brennand Paige	4	4½	4⅛	4½	
Brenner Ind .10e	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Brinco Ltd	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Brinks Inc .30	32	7⅜	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
Bristol Brass .40	27	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
Bristol Prod	16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible] .20	73	4½	3⅝	4½	+ ⅝
BrooksScanIn .60	15	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
BrowardBnc .36b	44	8½	8	8	
BrownTom Inc	399	17	15⅛	17	+1⅛
Browning Arms	32	2⅛	2½	2½	
Brunosinc .10e	6	5½	5⅜	5½	
BuckbeeMear .40	162	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
Buckeyelnt .05r	26	4	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
Burns RL Cp .20	359	22¼	19½	21	—1¼
Burnup&Sims	1349	4¼	3½	4	+ ¼
Butler Mfg .80	90	19	18½	19	
CFS Contl Inc	201	8¼	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
CPT Corp	32	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
Cable Funding	2	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
CabotJP Equit	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cafeterias .24	9	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ¼
Calbiochem	82	9	8¼	9	
CalMaine Foods	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
CalWatSvc 2.04	12	24	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Cal Windsor	2	3¼	3	3¼	
Cambridge Mem	134	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
CameronIrnWk 1	90	105	97	101	—3
CampTagg 1.20	91	20½	18½	20	+1⅛
Camous Casual 1	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Canandaig Wine	42	4⅞	3	4⅞	+1½
CannonMill n.78a	137	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Captechinc s	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Carboline .25	36	11⅞	11⅛	11½	— ⅜
CardiacPacmk s	58	12½	12	12	— ½
Carpent Pap .22e	1	6½	6½	6½	
Cascade Cp .30	21	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Cayman Corp	372	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
CedarPoint .50	37	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Cencor Inc	99	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
CentMtgRlt 2.02e	67	9½	7¾	9¼	+1½
CenlTel pf 2	11	24½	24	24½	+ ½
CentVlPSvc 1.28	201	10½	9⅝	10⅛	
CentyTelEnt .07e	102	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Chambrin Mf .52		5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Champ Parts .16	113	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
ChampProd .60		10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Channel Cos	47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
CharlesRiv Brdg	4	20	19½	19½	— ½
Charming Shop	192	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Chart House .36	36	17	15	17	+2
Chatham Mfg	32	6⅜	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
ChattmDrug .24a	31	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Chef Pierre	40	5¼	3⅞	5	+1⅛
ChemedCorp .52	93	9	8½	9	+ ¼
ChemclLeam .80	40	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
Chesapeake Inst	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	1081	68	60	67½	+3
Chieftn Devel	102	5⅛	4¼	4½	— ⅛
ChristnSec 6.37e	124	98	91½	91½	—6½
ChurchFChk .15e	895	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
Cinn Finl .48	94	9	8½	9	+ ¼
CircleIncSh 1.41e	43	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
CitznSoRl 77wt	9	6¼	5⅛	6	+ ¼
CitznsUtilA s	152	24¼	23	24¼	+1¼
CitznsUtilB 1.76	127	24¾	22	24¼	+2¼
Clark JL Mfg 1e	42	24	21	23½	+2½
Classifd Finl	50	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
CloveTr Rlty	79	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Clevepak Cp .60	30	8¼	7⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Clow Corp .68	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Coast Catamarn	71	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Coastalind .20	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Cobe Labs	36	8⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅜
CoburnOptic .38a	71	12	10⅜	10⅜	—1½
CocaBtlgLA .74	549	11⅜	10⅛	11⅜	+1⅛
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	20	23½	22	23½	+1½
CocaBtlgMia .20	92	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
CocaBtlgMA .20	39	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	42	6	5	6	+ ⅛
CocaBtlMidw .48	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Codex Corp	160	18	15⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
Coheren Radiatn	143	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
ColemanAm Cos	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Columbia Corp	45	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Com Share Inc	37	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
CombanksCp .40	18	11	10½	11	
Combined Prop	4	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	
ComCirgHs .26e	240	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Coml Resources	113	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
Coml Shear .40a	11	16	15½	16	+ ½
ComwltNG 1.62	9	13¾	12½	13¾	+1¼
ComwlNRlt 1.21e	64	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
ComwlTelPa 1.70	40	20¾	19¼	20½	+1¼
Commun Ind .28	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Commun Prop	106	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Compuscan Inc	23	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Comput Automat	620	4⅜	2½	3⅞	+1⅜
CompuElSys .10e	12	3	3	3	
Computer Mach	262	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Computer Usage	60	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Computrvlsn Cp	170	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
Comtech Labs	38	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Comten Inc	141	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
ConceptInc .05e	102	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
ConnNatGas 2.80	12	25	24¾	24¾	
ConsPapers 3	79	33	30¾	33	+2
ConsolTomak Ld	3	9	8½	9	+ ½
ConsumDist .12		7	6	7	+1
ContConvyEq .14	10	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
ContlHairProd s	14	6¾	6	6½	+ ½
ContlWest Ind	79	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
ConwedCorp .50e	20	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Coquina Oil	81	18	16½	18	+1½
Corco Inc .56a	15	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
Cordis Corp	123	25½	22½	23	—1½
CorneliusCo .15e	69	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Cotton Petrol	92	6¾	6	6¾	
CousinsProp .15	16	4	3⅝	4	
CraddTerry .46	53	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
Crawford Co .70e	8	12½	11	12½	+1½
Cross Co	166	9⅜	8	9⅛	+1⅛
CrownAmer .36a	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
CrumpEH .20	279	5	4	4⅛	— ⅛
CullumCos .32	36	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Curtice Burns A	41	10¼	9¾	10¼	+1
CurtisNoll .60	76	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Dairy Queen Str	5	3	3	3	
Daniel Intl .60	209	14	13½	14	
Danly Mach .50	24	5¾	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
Danners Inc	11	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
DartDrug .13	145	6⅛	5⅜	6	+ ⅛
Data 100 Corp	106	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Datapoint Corp	30	6⅝	5¾	6¼	+ ¼
Datascope Corp	20	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
DaytnMall 1.20e	13	19½	19½	19½	
Debron Corp .80		8	7¾	8	+ ¼
DeclanData Com	216	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
DEKALB Ag .20	768	37	35¾	36	— ¼
Delhi Intl Oil	52	2⅛	1⅞	2	
DelMont Prp .44	78	7	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
DelaValRlt 1.37e	32	9¼	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
DeLux Check .48	451	25½	23¼	23¾	—1¾
DenisonMin 1.40	15	42	40¾	42	
Dentalloy Inc	52	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Denv Rl Est .60a	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
DetrexChem .62e	33	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
DetCanTun 1.30	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
DetIntBridge 2a	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Devcon Intl	7	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Diagnostic Data	392	7⅛	6¼	6⅞	— ⅛
DiamonCoal .43a	153	10¾	9¾	10¾	+ ⅞
DiamCrysSlt .48	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
DiamondSh Cp	83	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
DiamSh pfE1.15	22	18¼	18⅛	18½	
DigitalComp Con	35	1½	1⅛	1½	
DiscountNY 5.90e	61	35½	33	33	—1½
Distribuco Inc s	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Dixel Ind	33	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
DixonCrucible 1a	18	13½	13½	13½	
Docutel Corp	217	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
DoeSpun .15e	6	2½	2½	2½	
Dollar General	132	5⅞	5¼	5¾	+ ½
Domain Ind .50e	10	5½	5½	5½	— ½
DonaldsonInc .66	81	13¾	12½	12½	—1¼
Donovan Cos .80	13	6¼	5¼	5¾	+ ½
Dorchester Gas	1728	6½	6	6¼	— ⅛
DoughtyBr .20e	14	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ¼
Dow Jones 1	261	18¼	15½	18	+2½
Dowdle Oil	65	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Downe Commun	192	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
DownenZier Knit	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
DoyleDaneBe .96	193	7⅛	5⅞	6⅛	—1
DuckwallStr .16	35	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	
Ducommun Inc 1a	13	12½	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
Dunkin Donuts	146	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Durlron Co .38	51	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅜
DurrFillMed .12	15	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Dynatech Corp	5	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
EDS Nuclear .30	76	13	10	12	+1¾
ESL Inc	23	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
Early Calif Ind	71	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Earth Sciences	186	9⅛	8¼	8¼	—1⅛
Eastmet Cp 1.20	457	14¾	12¼	14½	+2
EconomicLab .40	700	24½	22¼	22½	—2
ElPasoElec .88	428	9⅛	8⅜	9⅛	+ ⅝
ElbaSystem .25e	41	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
Electro Nucleon	173	5	3¾	4¾	+1
ElectProtAm .10	1	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Electron Arrays	43	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Elscint Ltd	18	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Emersons Ltd	42	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
EnergyConv Dev	237	3¾	2⅞	3⅝	+1
Energy Ventures	45	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅛
Envirodyne	104	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
Environ Resrch	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
EquityOil .40a	170	16⅛	15	15⅝	+ ½
Ethan Allen .55	322	13⅞	12¼	12½	
Evans Inc .30e	25	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
ExchngeBncp .44	33	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
Exchange OilGs	75	6¼	6½	6¼	
Executive Ind	51	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Extracorpl Med	297	15	14¼	15	+ ¼
FB Truck Ln .12	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
Fabri Tek Inc	65	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
FairLanes .10	53	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Falconbrdg Mln	3	29¼	26¼	28	—1¼
Familian Corp s		4	4	4	
Farinon Elec	37	13¾	12½	12¾	— ¼
FarmerBros .40	66	10¼	10	10¼	+1½
FedRltyInv .9ee	16	7⅛	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Fed ScrewW 1.20	7	14⅛	14	14¼	+ ½
FederatdCap .60	190	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
FedIncPvt .90e	126	7⅝	7½	7½	
Fingerhut Corp	232	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Finnigan Corp	22	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
FstBosICp 1.25e	233	14	12¼	13½	+ ⅜
FstCap Cp 1.40	8	20	20	20	
FstCommerce 1	66	9½	9½	9½	
FstComRlt 2.48e	141	8¼	8	8	
FstContlRE 1.40e	107	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
FstMemRlt 1.89a	87	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Fst Natl Charter	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Fst RRBk Ga .40	103	6¾	6	6¾	+ ¾
Fitchbg GE 1.38	10	9½	9	9	— ¼
	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
r .60a	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
FloridaCyp Gard	126	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	+ ¼
FloridGHRl 1.44e	32	9	8	9	+1
FloridMngM .12e	181	8½	6⅛	8½	+2⅛
Floyd Ent .20	36	4½	4	4¼	+ ¼
FoodTownStr .16	26	17½	17½	17½	
Forest Oil Cp	1343	10¼	9¾	9⅞	— ¼
Fotomat Corp	111	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
FranklinCp .10e	13	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ¼
FranklinElec .28	60	7	5⅞	7	+1½
FraserMtg 1.50e	24	7¼	7	7¼	+ ½
FredkHarr .33e	124	4	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
FredHllywd .20e	32	5	4	4¼	+ ¼
Friedmnind .18a	28	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
FriendlceCr .06	320	15¼	12¼	14½	+1½
Friona Ind	48	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ¼
FrostieEnt .17r		2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
FrozenFdExp .30	22	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Fuller HB .36	97	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
FultonNat .60	4	10½	10½	10½	
FurrsCafe .28	86	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
Gates Learjet	62	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
GatewayTran .60	18	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
GeicoFeld Co .18	343	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
Gelman Inst	125	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
Gen Automation	233	6½	6¼	6½	— ¼
GenAutoPts .56	140	17¼	16	16½	+ ½
Gen Binding	35	12	11½	11½	
General Care	13	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
GenCrudeOil .30	284	49	48¾	49	+ ¼
GenEnergy .20e	1385	13⅞	12¼	13⅝	+1⅛
GenFinlSys .12b	67	3¾	3½	3½	
Gen Health Svc	228	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
GenShalePd .60b	34	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
GenTelCal pf 1	2	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
GenTCal 56pf.90	10	9	8½	9	+ ½
Geneva Inc	15	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Gilbert Assoc .54	436	15	12¾	14	+ ½
Gilford Inst .13	17	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
GoldenStat Fds	20	14¾	13½	14¼	+ ¾
GouldsPump 1.20	4	23½	23½	23½	
GovtEmpFin .22	1	5	5	5	
Gracoinc .85	60	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ½
GrahamMagnt s	49	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
GraphicCont .40a	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Graph Scanning	120	2⅞	2½	2¾	
Graphic Science	1298	8⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¾
GravesTrkLn .28	14	6½	6	6	— ¼
Gray Tool .16	221	11	9½	11	+ ½
GrtAmCp .50	3	12	11½	11½	— ½
GtMidwest Cp	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	
GreenMt Pow	58	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
GreggsFood Pd	83	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
GreyAdvrtg .60	116	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
GuardianPkg .25	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
GulfEnergDev s	16	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Interst .10e	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	
HNC Mtg Rlty	71	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
HON Ind .28a	34	9⅝	9½	9¼	
HachChem .10e	12	8	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Hahn EW .20	214	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Hemberg Hamlet	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
HamiltBro Exp	92	5⅝	5	5¼	
HamBrcExp un	59	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
HamiltonBro Pct	231	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ¼
Hamilton InvTr	107	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
HandyDan Home	23	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
HannafrdBro .52	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Hardwicke Cos	7	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
Harper&Row .44	84	5⅜	4⅞	5	— ⅛
HavatampCig .40b	77	7½	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅝
Heath Tecna	78	¾	⅝	¾	
Hechinger Co	15	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
HenredFurn .40e	33	10½	9¾	10	
HerculCorp .56	41	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Hickory Furnitr	161	3⅝	2⅞	3½	+ ⅛
Higbee Co 1.40	11	11½	10½	11½	+1
HinesLumber 2	4	25½	24½	25	
HollywdPark 1	23	12	11½	12	+ ½
HomewodCp .04	13	4	3¼	4	+ ½
HookDrugs .61a	60	14¼	12¾	13¾	+1¼
Hoover Co .52	563	12½	10¾	10¾	
HorizResrch .01e	52	4¾	3½	4¼	+1¼
Howell Corp	26	16¼	15¼	15½	— ¾
Hubinger Co 1a	16	18½	16	17½	+1½
HudsnPPap .60e	31	18½	16½	16½	— ½
Hughes Supply	71	6¾	6	6½	+ ½
Hunt Mfg .32	5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Hyatt Corp	1265	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ¼
Hyatt Intl	36	2⅝	2⅛	2½	— ½
HydraulicCo 1.44	11	14	13½	13½	— ¼
Hydrom Filt .10h	51	4¾	4½	4¾	
HysterCo .60a	447	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
IDS RltyTr wt	439	¾	½	½	
IMS Intl	119	5¾	5⅛	5⅜	— ½
IVAC Cp .10e	204	7	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
Identicon Corp	25	2½	2	2½	+ ½
Immuno Scienc	22	5¾	5½	5½	+ ¼
Imodcoinc s	14	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
IndepSq Sec 1.48	81	17	16½	16¾	+1¼
Ind'en Head 1	6	20½	19½	20½	+1¼
IndMtgRlt 1.20p	6	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Indpls Wat 1.72	71	18½	17½	18¼	+ ¾
Industl Fuels s	415	17¼	15	16¼	— ¼
IndustNucInc .06	594	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Inforex Inc	127	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
Informatn Int	68	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Inform Magnet	5	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Instrument Lab	113	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
Intel Corp	441	24¼	21½	23	— ¼
Intercont Encrg	200	7½	5⅝	7½	+1¼
Intercrft Ind .20	23	4	4	4	
Intrmtn Gs 1.29a	35	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
Int Alumin .20	64	4¼	4¼	4¼	
IntBnkWash .25	20	3¾	3½	3½	
IntBkWashA .25	36	4⅞	4	4½	+ ¼
Int Basic Econ	24	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Interplastics .20e	6	8	7½	7½	— ½
InterprovPipe 1	28	13½	13	13½	+ ½
Intersil Inc	76	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Invent Inc	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
InventurCap .17e		8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
IowaSoUt 1.24	94	21	19½	19⅞	—1⅛
JB Big Boy .03	75	2⅝	2	2¼	+ ⅛
JMB Rlty Tr un	1	8	8	8	
JacobsenStrs .30	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
JamesRiv r .10e	16	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
Jamesbury .50	20	10	9½	10	
JasonEmpire .32	25	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
Jensen Curtis	75	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Jerrico Inc	258	20	19	19¾	+ ½
JohnsonEF .70	32	10½	10	10	— ¼
Jones RB .25e	2	4½	4½	4½	
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	59	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¾
Justinind .40	74	6¼	6¼	6¼	
KDAS Indust	981	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
KRM Petroleum	315	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+1⅛
KV Pharm .20	23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Kaiser Steel 1.50	1170	24¼	21¾	24¼	+ ⅞
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	22	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
Kaiver Corp	89	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
KamanCoA .80	22	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅝
Kaman Cp pf 1	9	13	12½	13	+ ½
Kamperands Am	143	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
KarProd .10e	6	8½	8½	8½	
Kearn Treck .05e	602	4⅛	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅝
KearneyNatl .48	37	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	— ⅛
KeithClark .50a	20	5½	5½	5½	
Kelly Svcs .40	64	9	9	9	
Kenal Drilling	10	3½	3	3½	+ ½
KerrAddis A .40a	17	10	9¼	9½	— ⅛
Kerfel Esser .48	15	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¾
Keydata Corp	35	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Keyes Fibre 1	33	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Keystone Center	5	¾	¾	¾	
Keystoneint .36a	190	12	11½	12	+ ¼
KeystoneOTC Fd	104	4¾	3⅞	4	— ½
Knape&Vogt .80	35	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
Knudsen Cp .60	107	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
Koger Propert	71	7	6½	6¾	— ⅛
Koss Corp	52	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Kratos		2	2	2	
KruegerWA .53	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
KuhlmanCp .50a	228	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
Kulicke&Soffe	44	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
LMF Corp .20	17	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
LTV Co 78wt	234	1½	1⅜	1¼	+ ⅛
LaZ BcyChr .40	97	8½	7⅞	7⅞	+2⅛
LeciedeStl 2	49	22¼	22	22	— ¼
LakeSupPow .23	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
LancastColon .36	32	4	4	4	
Lance Inc .48a	226	15½	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
LaneCo .60a	45	13½	11¾	13	+1½
LawryFds .16	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
LawsonProd .12	173	18½	16½	17½	— ½
LawterChem .34	359	11⅞	10¾	11¾	+1
Lazare Kaplan	15	3	3	3	— ¼
Leadville Corp	200	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Lear Petrol Co	61	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
Leeway Mot .22a	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
LeggPlatt .32	104	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅜
LevingsShp .45e	173	15¼	15½	15½	
Lewtron Corp	54	4¾	4	4	— ¾
Liberty Homes	103	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
LiChamp Food	56	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
LimitedStrs .08	45	7¼	6½	7¼	+1¼
Lin Broadcasting	106	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
LincnTelTel 1.60	2	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
LindbergCp .60a	8	10¼	9¾	10¼	+1
LiquidTransp .30	4	4½	4½	4½	
Little AD .20	13	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Loctite Cp .09	424	9½	7	9½	+2½
Logicon Inc	17	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
LoneStarBr .60a	21	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
LongvwFib 6.60	3	113	106	113	+7
Loomis Cp .10e	82	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
LaLdOffExp B	192	4½	4	4	— ⅛
LouisvGE pfl.25	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	
LouisvGE pf	42	21½	21	21½	+ ½
Lowes Co .13	739	26¼	24¾	26	+ ½
Lynden Transprt	30	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
M&T Mtg 1.04e	27	5¾	5¼	5¾	
MCI Communcat	353	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
MEY Ind .16	15	4⅞	4	4½	+ ½
MGF Oil Corp	73	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
MSI Data Corp	151	7⅞	6⅞	7¾	+1¼
MTS Systems .10	71	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ½
MacDermid .52	13	5½	5	5	
Mack Strs .14e	16	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
MacMillBlad 2	7	23½	22½	23	
Macrodata Co	4	5	5	5	
MadisonGsEl 1.20	97	12½	11¾	12½	— ½
Magma Energy	25	9	8	8¾	+ ¼
Magma Pow Co	725	4¾	3⅞	4¼	+ ¾
Magnetiernf .025	163	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
MajorRlty .05e	357	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
Mallinckrd In .40	588	37¼	34¾	35¾	— ¼
Manitowoc 1a	2	13	13	13	
ManningGas Oil	125	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Marcus Corp	24	4	3¼	4	+ ¼
Marine Colloids	38	9¼	8½	8½	— ¾
Marion Corp	135	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ⅛
MaritimeFr Car	100	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
MarkProd .25e	110	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅝
MarkTwnBnc .60	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
MarketFacts .28	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
MarthaWhite .60	10	10	9⅞	10	
MaryKay .16	120	16	14¼	15¼	—1⅛
MauiLd & Pinap	21	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
May Petrol	151	4⅞	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
McCormick .40a	137	25¼	25½	25¼	+1
McDowlIEnt .10e	107	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
McMoran Expl	164	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
McQuay Ptex .78	38	8¼	7¾	8¾	+1
Measurex Corp	366	13½	11¼	13¼	+1¾
Medcom Inc	142	2⅞	1½	1⅞	
MedElScl Ph	87	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
MediScience Tec	10	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
Medtronic	845	25¾	24	25	
Merchantsinc .80	24	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
MerchntsNtl .15h	12	14¾	11½	11¾	+1¼
Meridian Inv	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Mervyns	211	19¾	17¼	19	+1⅛
Metex Corp	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Metpath Inc	106	6⅜	5	6½	+1⅛
MeyerFred .30b	211	13¼	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
Microdata Cp	133	2	1⅝	1¾	
Microform Data	51	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
MicrowaveSem s	40	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
MidCentral Prop	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
MidTexCom .28	57	8½	7½	7½	— ½
MidlandCap 1e	85	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
MidwestDist A	37	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Midwst Fidel .40	22	8¾	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
MidwGasTr 1.20	67	11¼	10	11¼	+1¼
MillerRlty 1.22e	9	9	8½	8½	— ½
Miller Herm .24	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Millipore Cp .16	101	32	31	31½	— ½
MilwProSpt .22e	5	3½	3½	3½	
MineSafiyAp .60	16	22	21	21	
Miner Ind	13	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Mineral Enginrg	42	4¾	4¼	4½	— ⅛
Minnesota Fab	173	3⅞	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Minnesot Gs 1.60	44	17¾	17⅛	17½	+ ½
MiracleRec Eqp	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
MissValGas 1.12	19	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
MrsSmithsP .14	30	7½	7	7¼	+ ¼
Mobile GsSv 1.24	15	11	9⅞	10	+ ¼
Modern Merch	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
ModularCom Sys	177	5⅛	4¾	5	— ½
MogulCorp .32	142	9⅜	8¾	9	— ⅜
Molex Inc	4	11	10½	10½	— ½
Monfort Colo	94	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Monml J Clo .50	10	10	10	10	
Moore Corp .92	2942	41¼	39¾	40	— ½
MooreProd .40	20	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Moore Sam .16	114	11¼	10	10½	— ¾
Moran Bros	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Morrisoninc .60r	53	13⅝	12¼	12¾	
MtgInvWsh 1.35e	69	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Mostek Corp	427	5⅞	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Motion Ind	57	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
MotClubAm .14	61	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
MuellerPaul .60b	1	8	8	8	
Multimedia .32	17	9¾	9¼	9½	+ ¼
MurphyMotF .20	22	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
MurrayMfg 1.56e	19	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Myersind .10	57	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Mylan Labs	13	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
NBT Corp 1	2	15½	15½	15½	
NEI Corp	25	4¼	4	4	— ¼
NJB Inv wi		⅜	⅜	⅜	
NRG Inc	255	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
NUS Corp A	9	9	7⅛	9	+2
NaChursInt .05h	30	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Narrag Cap .20e	53	4½	3¾	4¼	+1¼
NatByProd 1.20	39	14½	13½	14	+ ½
NatConven Str	9	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
Nat CSS	215	8	5¾	8	+2¼
NatData Comm	60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Nat Data Corp	352	4	3⅛	3⅞	+ ¼
NatGasOil .50b	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
NatLiberty .10e	420	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
NatMedical Care	199	5	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Nat Mtge Svc .50	195	19½	15	18½	+3
NatMobileConc	7	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅜
Nat Patents	1209	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Nat SecResh .60e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
NatTelephne s	47	11½	11	11	— ½
NatUtilInd 1	53	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
NatValveMfg .80	6	14	12⅝	14	+1¼
NationwRE 1.03e	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
NeedhmHarp .56	31	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Neutrogena Cp	2	4¾	4½	4½	— ½
NewAmFnd .38e	23	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
NewBruns Scien	8	2¾	2⅛	2⅝	+ ½
NewHavWat 3.05	1	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
NJ NatGas 1.32	14	11	10¾	11	
NewParnEx .28e	12	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
NewellCos .50	40	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Nicoletinst .10e	20	5½	4¾	5¼	+ ⅛
Nielsen A .36	302	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Nielsen B .36	209	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
Nobility Homes	23	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
Noble Affiliates	146	24½	21⅝	24	+1
NolandCo .64	68	11	10	10¼	— ½
Nolex Corp	269	5⅞	3¾	5⅞	+2
NorandaMinA 2	3	30¾	30	30¼	
Nord Resrcs	13	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Nordstrm Inc .40	82	13½	11¼	13½	+1¼
NorCaroNG .64	69	8½	7¼	8¼	+ ⅝
Nor EurpOil .30a	88	14¾	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
Noreast Pet .20r	29	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
NorStaBancs 1	41	8½	8	8½	
Northrp King .08	1088	20	18⅝	18⅞	—1⅛
NwstNatGas .74	343	7⅜	6⅝	7⅜	+ ⅜
NwstnFinCp .30	35	8	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅜
Nwt Flnlnv 1.67e	64	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
NwstPubSvc 1.70	61	17⅝	17	17¼	— ¼
Noxell Cp .56	349	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
NuclearSvcs .10h	239	7	5	6⅝	+1⅜
OceanDrExp .20	328	38¾	36½	37¾	— ¾
Ocean Explor	173	8	7	7¾	— ¼
Ocean Oil&Gas	66	10	9¼	10	+ ¾
Offsh Logistic	220	9	8¼	8⅞	
OgilvyMather .90	46	11¾	11⅛	11¾	— ⅛
OhioFerroAl .80a	37	11½	10¾	11½	+ ⅜
Oil Shale Corp	5136	3⅝	2¾	3⅛	+1⅛
OldStone Mtg	30	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
OlympiaBrw .80	25	10	9½	9½	
Omaha Natl 1.50	29	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¾
OmniSpectra .15	56	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+
Optical Coatg Lb	76	6	4⅞	6	+1
Orbanco Inc	88	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
OreFreezDry Fd	24	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+ ⅝
Ormont Drg Ch	147	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅜
Oshmans SportG	131	5½	4⅛	5½	+1⅛
OtterTailPw 1.56	120	18	17	17¾	— ½
Overmyer Cp .22	3	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
OwensMinor .32	7	6¾	6	6¾	+ ¾
OxfrdPendfx .60		9¼	9¼	9¼	
PEC Indust s	48	11¾	10½	10¾	—1
PVO Intl .60r	16	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1⅛
PabstBrew 1	1151	18	16⅜	17¾	— ¼
PaccarInc .50e	207	20¼	17½	19½	+2⅛
PacCoastHold s	115	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
PacFarEast Lin	64	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
PacGamRo 1.17r	55	19⅛	18	19	+1
Pac Lumber 2.80	179	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ½
PacUnSvc .20a	6	13	10	12½	+2½
PacWestn Ind	52	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Page Airways	2	4	4	4	
PakWellCp .28a	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
PakoCorp .27e	25	5½	5¼	5½	+ ½
Pamex Fds Inc	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
Pandick Press	9	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
ParkOhioInd .50	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Parker Drilling	670	22	19⅛	22	+1¾
Paul Rever 1.31e	226	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
Pauley Petrolm	283	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
PayLessDrg .34	97	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Pay N Pak .40	227	8⅞	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Pay n Save .25	106	11⅛	10	11⅛	+1⅛
PaylessCash .20	213	10¼	8¾	10	+1¼
PeachtreeDrs .12	54	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
PeaveyCo 1	64	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
PeerlessMfg .44e	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Penn Corp	5	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
PennVa 1.80a	17	74	70	73	+4
PennEnterp 1.40	60	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Pennz La Tx B	829	3½	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
PennzOffshGs B	4887	8	6⅜	6⅜	—1
Penril Corp	152	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
Pentairind s	42	5	4⅞	5	
Pepsi CBWsh .40	48	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ½
PerryDrug Strs	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
PetersonH&H .34	442	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
Petrolite 1.10	125	60	59	59	— ½
PettiboneCp .60b	28	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
PhysioContrl Cp	119	12	12	12	
PiedmtAvia .20e	119	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+ ⅜
Pinkertons 1.25	115	22	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
PioneerFood .10	18	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Pioneer HiBred	803	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅜
Pioner Std El .18	10	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Pioneer Wstn	499	4⅞	3⅞	4⅝	+1½
Pizza Inn	59	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
Planet Oil Min	8	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
PolkrtnCont Ind	37	3	2½	2½	— ¼
Polymer Mat .20	45	8	7	7	—1
Popell Bros .40	44	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Porter HK 2a	1	33½	33½	33½	
PostCorp .56	14	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Pott Ind .60	346	24¼	21¾	23¾	+1¾
Powers Reg .70	17	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
PrecMetalH .25e	543	8⅜	7⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
Precisn Castpart	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
PrestoProd .28a	65	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
PrestonTruck .28	32	17	16¼	17	+1
Preway Inc .44	3	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
PrincetonCh Res	9	3½	3½	3½	
Progressive Cp s	160	3¾	3	3½	+ ½
PropriTrAm .98e	13	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
PubSvcNCar .92	35	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Pulaski Furnitur	72	5¼	3⅝	5¼	+1⅛
Puritan Bennett	95	26½	25½	25½	—1
Putnm Duo Cap	63	2⅜	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
PutDuoInc 1.20a	10	13½	12	13½	+1½
QuakerChem .80	3	12	12	12	
Qualitylnns Int	73	1⅜	1½	1⅝	— ½
Queen Casual .40	41	8	7½	8	+ ½
RLI Corp	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
RPM Inc .36	49	9½	8¾	9	+ ⅜
Ragen Precison	24	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Rainbow Resrcs	147	8½	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Rainier Cos .07a	30	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Rapidata Inc	29	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
Ropoca Energy	836	6⅞	5¾	6½	+1
Ratner Corp .30	4	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+1
Raychem Corp	17	161	160	161	+1
RaymondCo .30b	43	10	9½	10	+ ½
Real Est Data	30	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
RltyMtgInv 1.56a	110	8¼	7¼	8⅛	+1
Recognition Eq	331	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
Redken Labs	301	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅜
Regency Elec .60	145	12½	12	12½	
RollanceUniv .60	45	7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
Research Fuels	140	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
ReserveOil Min	132	14½	13⅜	14⅛	— ⅛
Reuter Inc	12	3	2½	3	+ ¼
Revell Inc .40b	54	5½	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
RexPlastics .15a	34	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
Rexco Ind .40	10	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Reyn&Reyn .32	149	12	11½	11½	
Rice Fds Mkt .20	1	6	6	6	
Richsinc 1.16	54	13	12¼	13	+ ¼
Riekes &Son .32	77	7⅛	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅝
Ringaround Pds	396	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
RivalMfg 1.40	791	18	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
RoadwayExp .30	897	29⅜	25¼	27¾	—1¾
Roberts John	29	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	20	11¾	11½	11½	
Rocket Resrch	305	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅜
Rodac Corp	38	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
RogersBros .40	177	30¾	29½	30	— ⅛
Rollins Burd .52a	69	12½	11¾	12	
Rosemount Inc	15	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Rospatch Cp .36b	34	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
Rotron Inc .25	79	16	14	14⅝	— ⅜
Rouse Co	584	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
RoweFurn .32b	11	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
RuckerPhar .26a	28	7	5¾	6⅞	+ ⅝
RussellStover .56	391	14⅛	9¾	10¾	+1
RykoffSE .40	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Ryland Group	103	5⅛	3⅞	5⅛	+1¼
S&S Corp .04a	73	12¾	9¾	12¼	+2¼
SG Metals A		4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Sandgate Corp	22	2½	2	2½	+ ½
SantaAnita .75p	189	5	4⅞	4⅞	
SavannaFd 2.24a	22	15	15	15	
Scherer RP .18	87	11	10½	11	+ ½
Scholl Inc .32	197	8¼	7	8	+ ⅝
Schulman .20e	75	6¾	6	6	— ½
Scope Inc	109	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Scottish Inns Am	84	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	80	1	⅞	1	
Sea Pines	83	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Sea World	241	5⅜	4⅞	5	
Sealed Air	53	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅜
Seaburg Ind .66b	20	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Selscom Delta	184	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
Sensormatic	20	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Sentry Mfg	47	7½	6½	6½	—1
Serv Merchand s	39	6	5	5¼	+ ¾
Servicemstr .60	130	20	17¾	19¾	+1½
SevenUpCo .72	499	19¾	17¾	18½	+ ½
ShakleeCp .40	87	7½	6½	6¾	
She'dahl Co	22	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
ShellCanLtd .30	20	13⅝	12¾	13	+ ⅜
ShippersDisp .36	24	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
ShoneyBigB .20	71	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
Shop&Go .10r	1	4	4	4	
Shorewood Corp	52	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Sierra Rsrch	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Sigma Intl .28	39	16¾	16	16½	+ ½
Signaform Cp	33	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
SigmorCp A .30e	95	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ½
Signetics Cp	1408	2⅝	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
Siliconix Inc	68	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
SilverKingMin s	213	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
Simpsonind 1	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Skyline Oil	241	8¼	7⅞	8¼	
SnapOnTools .54	594	26¼	22¾	25	+2
SolidState Scient	143	9⅛	8½	9¼	+ ½
Sonoco Prod .60a	57	14¼	13	14⅛	+1⅛
Sonoma Vineyds	23	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Sorg Printing .30	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Soundscriber Cp	16	1½	1⅛	1½	
Source Cap .95e	190	7½	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	69	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
Southn Airwy	37	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Southn Bancp 1	38	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+ ¾
SouthCWat 1.08	28	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
Southn Conn Gas	21	16⅜	16½	16¾	
Southnind 1a	3	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
SouthnNatNC .72	4	11½	11½	11½	
SouthnUnion Pd	276	20⅞	19	20	— ¼
SouthldPap .40	17	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
Sthwst Airlines	32	4¾	4½	4¾	
Sowst Factories	328	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
SowstGasCp 1	84	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Swstn Pet Ch .28	16	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Sthwst Scot Inns	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
SwstnElSvc 1.18	11	12½	12¼	12¼	
Southwst Leasng	13	1		1	
SouwstnDrg .80	4	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
Spacelabs Inc	13	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Spartan Foods	30	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Spectra Physics	377	8½	7	8½	+1½
Spectral Dynam	13	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
Speid:Newsp .44	131	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Sta Rite Ind .70	57	8½	7½	8¼	+ ¾
Stanadyne .92a	38	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
StdRegistr 1.20a	84	13½	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Standun Inc	287	5⅝	4⅛	5⅛	+1⅛
StanleyHome 1	26	9¾	9	9¾	+ ¾
State Exploratn	44	14	8¼	13	+4½
Steak&Ale .05e	219	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Steak n Shak .24	36	6⅞	5⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
Sterling Strs .28	8	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Stewart Info .78	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
StewrtSandwch s	139	5⅜	3⅜	4⅜	+1
Storage Technol	316	6⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Story Chemical	117	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Stratford Texas	184	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
StrawbCltn 1.20b	12	17	17	17	
SturmRoger .30a	47	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
SueAnninc .40	46	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
Sullair Corp	24	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
SummitProp 1.10	28	5⅜	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
Sunlite Oil Ltd	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Sunstar Foods	54	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Superior El .24	193	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+1
Supreme Eq	12	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Survival Tech	38	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
Swedlow Inc	9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Sycor Inc	54	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
SynerconCp .40e	18	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
SzaboFoodSvc	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
TIME DC .30	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
Tab Prod .10	16	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
Taco Bell	204	7	5⅞	5⅞	—1⅛
Tally Corp	130	1⅝	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
Tampaxinc 1.60a	731	32½	30½	31½	—1
Taylor Rent .16	19	8½	7½	8¼	+ ⅜
Taylor Wine .60	185	12⅝	11⅛	12¼	+1
Technicare Cp	143	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	
TecumsPd 1.60a	83	25	22½	25	+2
Tele Communicat	163	1¾	1½	1½	+ ¼
Telecommun Ind	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Telecredit Inc	57	2⅞	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛
TelamedCp s	80	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Telescience Inc	60	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
Tennant Co .48	139	23	22	22	—1
Tenneco Offshre	1024	7⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
TennecoOffsh un	2	124	120	121	—3
TennNatGas .80	9	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Terra Resources	132	9⅛	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
TerrydalRl 1.07e	6	10	10	10	
TexasFst Mtg	58	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
ThalhmrBro .62b	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Thermal Power	6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Thermo Electrn	137	12½	10⅛	12½	+2¼
Threshold Tech	179	5½	3⅞	5	+1⅛
Tiffany & Co .20	70	5¾	5⅛	5⅝	
Tipperary Corp	169	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	
Toiler Intl Cp	288	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
TonyLama .06e	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ToroCo .50	61	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Toth Aluminum	44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Towle Mfg .76	16	8	7⅛	7⅞	— ⅛
TranscoCos .80	1157	7	6⅛	6⅛	
Transcontl Oil	75	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Transocean Oil	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Tremcoinc .64	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Tri Chem .16	18	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Triangle Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Triton O&G	279	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Tropicana Pools	70	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
TropbkToos s	70	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
TwinDiscCo 1.30	16	17½	16⅛	17½	+1⅜
Tymshare Inc	129	7⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Tyson Foods	77	7⅛	5⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
UA Col Cblvsn	48	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
UB Fincl .82	68	8¼	7	7	— ⅛
UNA Corp .10a	132	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
UniCapital Cp	415	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Union Planters	99	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
UnionSplCo 1	43	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¾
UnitArtThea .20a	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Unit Cable Telev	182	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
UnitKenoM .20e	43	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
US Sugar 2a	39	47½	45½	47	— ½
US Surgical Cp	28	3⅞	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
US TruckLin .80	218	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
UnitogCo .50	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
UnivFoods 1.10	141	13	11⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
Univ Gas&Oil	75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Univinstrmt .13a	114	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
University Patent	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
UpprPenPw 1.72	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Utils Inds Cp	71	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
VagabndMtr Hot	29	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Vail Assoc	108	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Valleylab Inc	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Valmont Ind	375	18⅛	16½	18⅛	— ½
VanDyk Resrch	91	12	11	12	+1
VanSchaack .28	39	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
VanceSander .40	144	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Vaughn Jack .32	6	17½	17	17½	+ ½
Ve'crpind .60	75	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
VeloBind Inc	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
VentronCp .44	64	20	18⅛	19⅛	+1
Victoria Stations	163	7⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Viking Ind	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Vipont Chem	120	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Va Chemical .80	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Va Intl	44	12	11	11½	— ¼
VisualGraphics s	75	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Visual Scienc s	34	3¼	3	3¼	
Volume Shoe .34	261	3⅞	3⅛	3¾	+ ⅝
WD 40 Co .80	57	12	11	11¾	+ ⅛
WadswthPb .10e	8	3	3	3	
Waldbaum s	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Walker Color	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Walls Ind .28	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
WaltJimin 1.40a	5	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
WalterJiminv un	4	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Wangco Inc	251	5⅛	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅜
Warner El .70	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Warner Natl Cp	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
WashgtnGrp .2r	38	18	13	18	
WashNatGs 1.08	185	18⅛	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
Wash Scientif	14	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Water Assoc .05e	13	17	16½	17	+ ½
WausauPapr .60	70	10½	10⅛	10½	
Waxman Ind .06	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Webb Co .68	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Webb Resrcs	29	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Weco Developmnt	152	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Weeden Co	181	5⅛	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
WeightWatc .20a	655	7⅛	5⅛	7	+1⅛
WeingartenJ .40e	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WellingtMg 1.10a	28	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Welltech Inc	119	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Welsbach Corp	79	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
WestCo .13	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt	43	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Westn Digital	57	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
WestnGear .30	55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
WstnKyGas 1.32	21	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
Wstn MarEl .30e		10½	10½	10½	
WestnMtg Inv		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
WestnOil Sha.e	89	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
WestmdCoal .80a	2037	49⅛	41⅛	47⅛	+4⅛
W Herauinc .50	69	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
White Shield	398	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
WienAirAlaska	105	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Wiley &Sons .69	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Willamette .72b	169	15	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
WilliamsW .60a	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Wilson HJ	102	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Wincorp .30	66	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Winns Stores .55	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
WinterJack .50	127	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
WinterParkTl .32	589	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
WisCentrlug .40a	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
WiscPowLt 1.52	144	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
WiscRlEst .43e	82	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Wix Corp .28b	71	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
WolohanLum .10	10	4	4	4	
WolverPent .44a	1	5	5	5	
Woodhed Dan .24	72	6⅛	5½	6½	+1
WoodwLoth 1.18	65	14⅛	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
Worthng Biochm	7	6⅛	6	6½	+ ½
Worthingtn Ind	75	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Wright WE .18	60	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
WyomingNat .75	10	10¾	9¾	10¾	+1
XomoxCorp .08	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
YellowFrtSys .36	701	22	20	20	—3
Younker Br 1.20a	7	13½	13½	13½	
Zemco Indust		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
ZionsUtahBn .60	93	15¼	12¾	15½	+2¾
FOREIGN					
AngloAmSA .30e	710	4¾	4½	4⅝	
Anglo AG 2.37e	561	45	42⅜	42⅜	—2⅛
Bayer AG 2.30e	4	46¾	45¼	46¾	— ⅛
BlyvoorGM 1.27e	1093	11⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—1
Botswana Rst	24	¾	¾	¾	
BrokenHillP .33h	5	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
BufelsfGld 2.24e	108	26	23¼	23⅝	—2⅜
Canoninc .43e	4	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Dai Ei Inc	60	10	8⅞	10	+1⅛
DeBeersMin .29e	988	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+ ⅜
Fisons Ltd	59	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
FreeSt GM 3.80e	566	35¼	32¼	32⅝	—2⅛
FujiPhotoF .21e	1384	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
GoldFieldSA .54e	226	40¼	37¼	37¼	+ ½
HitachiLtd 1.46e	26	34½	33¾	34½	
HondaMotor .52r	18	32½	30⅝	32½	+2¼
IDB Bkhldg .40h	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
IEM SA .40e	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Kansai EP 1.37r	12	22¼	22	22	— ½
Kirin Brew .21e	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Kloof GoldM .92e	863	14⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1⅛
MineralRes .57e	115	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
Mitsui Co .42r	30	24	22	23⅞	+2⅛
NipponElec .49e	2	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅜
PalabaMng 1.73e	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Philips Gloeipn	255	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
PotgietsPlat .76e	34	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Pres B GM 3e	357	34	30	30	—4⅛
PresStyn G 1.44e	352	25⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—3⅛
Rank Organ .10e	5073	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
StHelena G 2.32e	183	39⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—4⅛
ShisdADR .33e	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
TelefDeMex .7 e9	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
TokioMarF .88b	31	77⅛	73⅛	77⅛	+2⅛
TokyoShibEl .90e	6	18	17⅛	18	— ⅛
ToyotaMot .21r	18	14⅛	13	14⅛	+ ⅛
UnionCpLtd .35e	2132	7⅛	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Vaal Reefs 2.05e	1834	38½	32½	33	—5⅛
Welkom GM .66e	343	7	5⅛	5⅛	—1⅛
WestDrieftG 5.87e	431	55	52⅛	52⅛	—2
WnDeepLv 1.87e	797	24⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—3⅛
Wn Holding 5.46e	334	47⅛	41⅛	42⅛	—6⅛

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras b—Annual rate plus stock dividend c—Liquidating dividend e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears n—New issue p—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cd—Called x—Ex dividend y—Ex dividend and sales in full x-dis—Ex distribution xr—Ex rights xw—Without warrants ww—With warrants wd—When distributed wi—When issued nd—Next day delivery

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¾s77	17	100	99	100	+1
AddrMlt 9⅝s95	88	63⅛	59⅛	59⅛	—4⅛
AirRed cv3⅞87	59	57⅛	56	57	+1½
AlaBncp 10⅞99	153	103⅞	102½	103	+ ½
AlaPw 9⅝s04	42	99	97	97	+3
AlaPow 9s2000	57	91	88½	90	—1
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	13	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛	+1⅛
AlaPw 8½2001	72	83⅞	82	83⅞	+6⅛
AlaPw 7⅞s2002	10	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+1⅛
AlaPw 7⅝2002	1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
Alaskin cv6s96	19	59½	59⅛	59½	
AllsnMtg 8⅞77	3	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+4⅛
AlleghL cv4s81	42	73½	72¼	73½	+1½
AlldCh 6.60s93	7	75½	75⅛	75½	— ½
AlliedCh 3½s78	22	91	90	90	—1
AlliedPd 7s84	5	69½	69½	69½	+2½
AlldSt cv4½s92	35	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ ½
Alld Su cv5⅛87	28	45½	43½	45⅛	+3⅛
Alcoa 9s95	198	100⅛	98½	98⅞	— ⅛
Alcoa 7.45s96	34	85	83½	85	+2⅛
Alcoa 6s92	5	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+3⅛
Alcoa cv5⅛s91	235	75	73⅛	74½	+ ¾
Alcoa 4⅛s82	4	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
AluCan 9½s95	1	94	94	94	
AMAX 8s86	116	87	86⅛	88	+1⅛
AMAX 7½s78	40	96⅛	96	96	+ ⅛
Amerce cv5s92	23	60	59½	57½	— ⅛
AmAirF cv6s90	39	60	60	60	
mAirl 7⅝ 88	278	94	91⅛	94	+3⅛
AmAirlin 10s89	10	85½	85⅛	85⅛	+ ½
AAirl cv4¼s92	196	43	42	42	+ ½
ABrand 9⅝s79	197	106½	105⅛	105⅝	— ⅛
ABrand 8⅞s75	272	101	100	100⅛	— ⅛
ABrand 5⅞s92	5	75⅛	74	75½	— ⅛
AmCan 7⅝2001	11	88½	88⅛	88½	+2½
ACenM cv5⅛91	9	34	28⅛	34	+6
AmCyan 7⅝s	15	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+1
AExpCr 6½77	2	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
AForPw 5s2030	51	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+1⅛
AmFP 4.80s87	22	53⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
AGenIns 6⅛94	55	94½	91	94½	+3½
AHoist cv5½93	15	61⅞	60	61⅞	+2
AHoist cv4⅝92	32	70	69⅞	69⅞	+2⅛
A Hosp cv5⅛99	148	112⅛	111	111	—1⅛
AmInv 9½s76	10	90	88½	90	
AMFd cv4⅛81	22	73⅛	71⅛	73⅛	+1⅞
A Medcp 9½98	20	58	50	58	+8
AMedcp cv5s97	93	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
AmMot cv6s88	457	56⅛	52⅛	52⅛	—1⅛

RIB

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Cables: Riblimited London EC2. Telex: 888491.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ASmelt 4⅝s88	20	63⅛	62½	62½	+ ⅛
AmStcs 9⅝s90	7	97¾	97¼	97¼	+2¼
AmStdg 5.30s93	21	70	69⅛	69¾	+ ¾
ASug 5.30s93r	11	70	69⅛	70	
ATT 8.80s2005	1839	101¾	100⅛	101½	— ½
AmT&T 8¾snw	1347	102½	100¼	101⅞	— ¼
ATT 8.70s2002	742	100⅞	99¾	100⅛	— ¼
AT&T 7.75s77	102	102¼	101½	101⅛	
AT&T 7⅛s03	330	87⅛	85	85¾	— ⅛
AT&T 7s2001	461	86½	84	84½	—1
AT&T 6½s79	303	95⅞	94½	94½	—1⅛
AT&T 4⅜s85	299	76½	72⅞	75	
AT&T 4⅜s85r	48	85	74⅝	85	
AT&T 3 ¼s84	109	70¼	68½	68½	—1
AT&T 2¾s87	97	60½	59	60½	+1
AT&T 2¾s75	116	97½	96⅝	97½	
AT&T 2¾s80	42	78¾	78¼	78¼	— ¾
AT&T 2¾s82	67	74	72	73¼	+2¼
AT&T 2¾s8.	68	62	59⅞	60½	— ½
Amfac cv5¼94	62	61	60	60½	+
Ampex cv5½94	125	38½	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Anheusr 6s92	12	79⅝	78⅝	79⅝	+1⅞
Anheu 5.45s91	10	75½	75¼	75¼	
ApcoOil 5⅝s81	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	
ApcoOil cv5s88	77	55⅞	52½	52½	—2½
APL cv5⅜s08	60	57	54	55½	+1½
AppalPow 9s75	131	100¾	100	100¾	— ⅛
AppalP 8⅝s76	74	100¾	99½	100¾	+ ¾
Appal P 7¼s79	36	93	92¾	92¾	+1¼
ARASv cv4⅞76	22	62	62	62	+ ½
ArcoPip 8.7s81	233	103⅝	101½	102¼	— ⅛
Aristar 9¼s89	19	73	71½	73	+8
ArizPSv 8.50s	73	99¾	99¼	99¾	— ¼
Armco 8.70s95	24	92½	91⅛	91⅝	+ ⅛
Armco 8.25s75	74	100	99½	99⅞	— ⅛
Armco 4.35s84	15	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+ ¼
Armour 5s84	10	64⅛	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅝
ArmR cv4½s87	19	53	52⅝	53	
AshlO cv4¾s93	95	60¾	59	60	+ ¼
AssoCp 9½s98	23	87½	86	87½	+2½
AssoCp 8½s77	38	97	96	96½	+ ½
AssoInv 5⅝79	1	79	79	79	+2
AssoInv 4½83	28	54½	53¾	53⅞	
AssoInv 4⅞84	14	54⅝	53	54⅝	+1⅝
AtchT&SF 4s95	19	54¼	54⅛	54¼	— ⅛
AtchTSF 4s95r	15	51⅛	51	51	
AticoM 6⅜s82	32	50½	50¼	50½	+6¼
AtlCstL 4.95s88	12	66⅝	66¼	66¼	+2⅛
AtlCstL 4⅝s88	1	57	57	57	
AtlCstL 4s80	5	76	76	76	—2
AtRch 8⅝s2000	15	97	96½	97	+ ⅞
AtlRich 7⅝s83	15	88	88	88	
AtlRich 7s76	104	99	98¼	99	+ ⅝
ATO cv4⅝s87	22	43	42	42½	— ⅛
AvcoCp 7½93	419	40	38½	40	
AvcoC cv5½93	191	36	33¼	36	+3
Avco Fin 11s90	25	101	100	101	+1
AvcoFin 9¼s89	39	96	94	96	+1⅞
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	41	95	94⅞	95	
AvcoFin 7⅞s87	9	76	76	76	+8
AveryPd 9½81	49	100½	100	100½	
BaltGE 10⅛s83	16	105⅞	105¾	105¾	
BaltGE 10s82	144	107	104½	104⅝	—1⅞
Balt GE 8¾s75	120	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅝
B&O 11s77	20	106	103½	106	+2¾
B&O cv6¼s97	490	110	99	105	+9⅝
B&O cv4½s10f	152	53½	49⅝	53	+3
B&O cv4½s10A	19	43⅛	41½	41½	— ½
B&O 4⅛s95	6	44⅝	40⅛	44⅝	+4⅝
B&O 4s80	12	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	+1¼
BangP cv8¼94	13	59	49	50	+5
BangP 5⅝s92	51	66	66	65	
Bk Cal cv6½96	94	64¼	63	64	+3¼
Bk NY cv6¼94	163	84⅛	83	84	— ½
Bankam 7⅝s03	4	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	
BankTr 8⅛s99	5	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+1⅞
Barnet cv6½98	143	39½	36⅞	37	+ ¼
Bax Lb cv4¾90	88	102¼	100½	101¾	+ ⅛
Bax Lb cv4¾91	53	101	99½	99½	—2
BaxLab cv4s87	5	192	192	192	—3
Beau cv4¼90A	59	57⅛	56	57⅛	+3⅛
Beaunt cv4¼90	10	55¼	55¼	55¼	+1¼
Becton cv5s89	47	78⅛	75½	75½	— ½
Becon cv4⅛88	7	77¾	77¾	77¾	+1¾
Beech cv4⅜s93	241	48	47	48	
Belco cv4⅝s88	75	54½	53¼	54	+1½
Belden cv8s90	36	82½	80	82½	+2½
BellTPa 9⅝s14	251	106	103¾	105	—1
BellTPa 8⅝s06	84	97	97	98¾	+1¾
BellTPa 7⅛s12	6	82½	82½	82½	+4½
BellTPa 7s80	5	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+2⅛
BellTPa 6⅜s79	17	95¼	94½	94½	+ ½
Bendix 9¼s81	104	101¾	101	101½	— ¼
BenefCp 9⅝s79	99	104	103	103½	— ½
Benef 9⅝s75-78	166	103	100	102	+1⅝
BenefCp 8⅜s76	47	100½	99⅝	100½	— ⅛
BenefCp 7½s96	7	82	82	82	
BenefCp 7½s82	7	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+1½
BenefCp 6⅜s77	15	95¼	95⅛	95¼	+ ¼
BenefFin 5s77	41	92⅞	92	92⅞	+2⅛
Berkey cv5⅜86	60	40	39	40	+4
Beth Stl 9s2000	196	102	100	102	+1½
BethStl 4½s90	15	64¾	64½	64½	
BethStl 3¼s80	5	77	77	77	— ½
BethStl 3s79	7	82	82	82	+ ½
BobieB cv5¼81	4	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
BoisCas 10s75	294	100 13-16	100⅛	100⅛	— ¼
BorgWAc 9⅝s75	176	101 1-32	100⅛	100½	— ⅛
vlB&Me 6s70f	84	68	65	65⅛	—6⅞
vlBosM 4½s70f	16	28⅝	28	28	
BosEd 12½s79	287	106⅛	104	105⅛	+2
Braniff 11¼s87	27	94	91⅞	93	+1½
Bran 5⅝s86xw	3	56½	55½	56½	— ½
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	17	88	87	88	+1
BrkUnG 8⅝s97	25	81	61	81	—3⅞
BrwnGp 6⅛s78	5	92¼	92¼	92¼	
Bruns cv4½s81	24	70	69	69½	+1½
Budd cv5⅞s94	34	58¾	57⅛	58¾	+2⅛
BudgtCap 6s10	4	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
BuffNia 2⅞s75	3	95	95	95	— ¼
Bulova cv6s90	47	55½	53½	55½	+1½
Burl In cv5s91	24	64½	63¾	64½	+1
BurlNor 8½s96	4	93	92	92	—1
BurlNo cv5¼92	213	90	86⅞	90	+4
Burroughs 9s75	393	101	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
CaesrW 12½s90	152	66	64	66	+2¼
CanPac 4sperp	43	46½	45¾	46½	— ⅞
CaroPwLt 7⅝s	15	76¾	75½	76¾	+1⅛
CarTT 9½s2000	4	94	94	94	—2½
CarTT cv5¼88	4	75	75	75	+5
Carrier 8⅛s96	15	84	84	84	+1
Carier cv5⅛89	47	62½	60½	61⅛	+1⅛
vlCarth 4s81f	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Case 5⅞s90	4	53⅛	52	53¼	+2⅛
CastCk cv5⅞s94	47	68	66	66	—2
CaterT 8.60s99	5	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—1⅛
CaterpT 8⅝s82	146	103	101½	102¼	— ⅜
CaterT 5.30s92	45	75	74⅜	74⅜	+2⅜
CaterTr 5s77	10	94	94	94	+ ⅛
CavhC cv9s91f	82	28	24⅝	28	+3¼
Ceco cv4.75s88	8	59	58⅛	59	+ ¾
Celanes cv4s90	65	51	49⅞	50⅜	+ ⅛
Cencoln cv5s96	238	41½	34½	41½	+5¾
Cenco cv4⅞97	294	35	33½	35	+1½
CenHG cv5⅛78	2	90	87⅞	90	+1⅞
vlCRNJ 3¼87f	56	19⅛	19	19⅛	+2⅛
CenTel 9⅛s95	34	96	95	95	—1
CenTeleph 8s96	33	85	82½	84⅝	+1⅝
Cessna cv3⅞92	108	57	56	57	+6
Champ cv4⅝84	22	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅞
Chart NY 7s79	21	92	90⅛	90½	+1½
Chas B cv4⅞93	295	69½	66⅛	69½	+2⅛
ChaseCp 9.7s99	1034	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ½
Chas C cv6½96	348	79	74	78	+2
ChseMtg 7⅜78	176	70⅛	67	68⅛	—1⅞
Chse Mtg 7½83	24	51	48	51	+6
ChasM cv6½96	18	43½	42	43½	+2
Chemetrn 9s94	11	88⅛	88⅛	88½	+ ½
Ch NY cv5⅝96	17	69½	69	69½	+1½
ChmNY cv5s93	12	67	65	66	—1
ChesOh 4⅝s92	17	54½	53	54½	+1⅞
ChesOh 3½96D	2	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
ChesOh 3½96E	4	60	58⅛	58⅛	
ChePoMd 8⅞s89	22	100	98	100	+2¼
ChePotMd 7⅛s	9	86	86	86	+4
ChePotMd 6⅞s	5	96	96	96	+1½
ChPotVa 8⅛09	55	97⅞	96⅛	96⅞	— ⅛
ChPotVa 7⅛12	5	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+1⅛
ChPotVa 6⅝78	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅝
ChiGW 4s88	8	41	41	41	
ChilndL 4s83f	10	56	56	56	
CMStPP 5s55f	111	11	10	11	+1
CMSP 4s94	6	37⅝	35⅛	37⅝	+2⅛
ChocFl cv4⅜81	8	62⅛	58½	58½	+1
ChrisCft cv6s89	29	38½	38	38½	+ ½
Chrysir 8⅞s95	404	63	60	60⅞	—1⅛
Chryslr 8¾s75	237	99¾	99 11-32	99½	
Chrysler 8s98	466	59	54½	55	—2¼
ChrysFin 9s76	252	96	92	95	+2
ChrysirF 8.35s	92	62	60	61	+2
ChryF 7.78s92	24	55⅛	55	55¼	+ ⅛
ChryFin 7⅝s86	144	60¼	55½	55½	—4⅛
ChryFin 7s79	79	75	71	75	+4
CIC Ind 11s75	74	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
CinG&E 2⅝s75	16	96	96	96	+ ½
CIT Fin 8.85s82	250	102⅛	100⅛	101½	— ½
CIT Fin 7⅝s81	80	95⅛	93⅝	94⅝	+ ⅜
CIT Fin 6⅝s77	43	96½	95⅝	96¼	+ ⅛
Citicorp 9.7s89	3391	101¼	100⅛	100½	— ⅜
Citicorp 6⅜s79	7	96½	96½	96½	+3
Citicorp 6⅜s80	34	93	92⅛	93	—1⅛
CitiesSvc 7s78	81	99	97⅛	97⅛	
Cities Svc 3s77	28	90½	87⅝	90	+ ¾
Cityinv 8⅞s97	10	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	
Cityinv 8⅛s91	179	55	53¼	55	+ ⅛
City Invst 8s91	98	56	53¾	56	+3⅞
City In cv7½90	117	61½	58	61½	+4½
ClrkECr 10¼79	78	105½	103½	105	+1½
ClrkECr 8.8s76	7	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
CCC&SL 4½77f	2	7½	7½	7½	
levEl 9¼s0 9	114	103	100⅝	100⅝	—1½
ClevElIll 9s75	166	100½	100⅛	100½	— ⅜
ClevElIll 8⅛s	111	97	97	97	+1
ClevElIll 7⅛s90	3	82½	82½	82½	+1
Cluett cv4⅝s84	5	53½	53	53½	+ ½
CMI In cv4⅞92	61	36⅛	34½	36	+ ½
CNA Finl 8½95	193	57	56⅛	56⅞	+ ⅛
CoastStG 7⅝71	79	70	67⅛	69⅞	+2⅝
ColonStr 8s96	20	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—5⅛
Colointr 8⅛s91	3	77	77	77	
ColuGas 9⅝s89	289	100	98⅞	99	+ ⅛
ColuGas 9⅛s95	66	97	93	93	—2
ColumGas 9s94	6	93	92⅛	93	+2½
ColuGas 5⅛s85	3	75	75	75	
ColumGas 5s82	10	76	76	76	
ColuGas 3⅝s77	5	92½	92½	92½	
ColPict cv5⅞94	201	39	38	39	+1
ColPict cv4⅞87	26	36½	35	36	
ColuSOE 9s75	17	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
ColuSOE 8s76	5	99	99	99	+8
ColSOE 7⅝s80	27	91	90½	90½	— ½
ColwMt 8.20s80	17	45	43	45	+2
ComlCr 8s81	52	90	87⅛	90	+1
ComlCr 7⅞s78	35	94	94	94	+1⅛
ComlCr 7⅛s93	13	72	71⅛	71½	—1½
ComlCr 7⅛s92	20	73	73	73	+2
omlCr 6⅞s77	15	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+1⅛
ComlCr 6⅞s79	70	87⅛	86⅞	87	+ ⅞
ComSo cv4½91	50	65	64½	64½	— ½
ComwEd 9s79	195	105	104	104⅛	+ ⅜
ComwEd 8s75	220	100¼	99	100⅛	+ ½
ComwEd 8s03	4	89	89	89	+ ⅝
ComwEd 7⅝76	49	100	99	100	+ ½
CmwEd 7⅝03F	10	82½	78⅛	82½	+1⅛
ComwEd 7⅛78	15	96⅛	96	96	+ ½
ComwEd 3s77	141	91½	90⅛	91½	+ ⅛
ComwEd 3s78	75	85	85	85	—1
Com O cv4⅞92	107	41	38	41	+2
CompSc cv6s94	65	39⅞	37⅞	39⅞	+2
ConnM cv6⅞90	1	65	65	65	
Conn M cv6s96	185	53⅛	57	59	+2½
ConEd 9⅝2000	306	72½	71½	71⅛	+ ⅝
ConEdis 9⅝s04	945	70	68½	70	+1⅛
ConEd 8.40s03	375	65	63⅛	63½	—1½
ConEd 7.90s01	184	62⅛	61	61⅞	+ ⅞
ConEd 7.90s02	30	62	61	61	+ ⅛
ConEdis 7⅛s03	671	60⅛	58⅞	59⅛	+
ConEdis 5s87	119	53⅛	50⅛	53	+3
ConEdis 5s90	56	48⅞	45⅛	48⅛	+1⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s90	38	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅞
ConEdis 4⅝s91	11	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+ ¾
ConEdis 4⅝s93	78	42	40½	42	+1
ConEdis 4⅝s91	10	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
ConEd 4⅝s92V	46	39½	33⅛	39	— ⅜
ConE 4⅝s92W	21	39½	39	39	— ½
ConEdis 4⅝s86	50	48⅛	46⅛	48	+1⅛
ConEdis 4s88	69	42⅛	42	42⅛	—1⅛
ConEdis 3⅝s86	42	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅝
ConEdis 3½s83	2	52	52	52	
ConEdis 3⅜s82	16	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+1⅞
ConEdis 3⅜s84	5	46⅛	46	46	+1
ConEdis 3⅜s85	36	47	45	47	+2
ConEdis 3⅜s81	24	57	56½	56½	—2⅛
ConEdis 3s79	49	70	70	70	
ConEdis 3s81	51	57⅛	55⅛	56½	+1½
ConEdis 2⅝s82	10	51	51	51	+ ¼
ConEdis 2⅝s77	8	86	83	86	+3
ConNGas 9s95	12	99¾	98⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
ConNG 8⅛s99	1	92½	92½	92½	+2¼
ConNG 7⅞s95	4	85¼	85¼	85¼	+4¼
ConNG 4⅜s86	5	64	64	64	+ ⅛
ConNG 4⅝s83	10	65½	65½	65½	
ConPw 11⅝s94	54	101	99⅞	101	+1
flConPw 11⅛s82	379	103⅛	100½	102½	+
ConPW 8⅝s76	102	101	99	99⅞	—1⅛
ConsP 8⅝s2000	35	71⅛	69⅞	71⅛	+1⅛
ConsP 8⅛s2003	6	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—4⅛
ConP 7⅛02Jun	11	63	63	63	—7
ConP 7⅛s02Oct	13	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
ConPw 6⅞s98	62	62	59⅞	60	+1⅛
ConPw 6⅛s98	40	59	59	59	— ⅞
ConPw 5⅞s96	63	55½	52	54½	+2⅛
ConPw 4⅝s90	27	50	50	50	
ConPw 4⅝s91	17	47½	47½	47½	
ConPw. 2⅞s75	45	96½	96⅛	96½	+ ½
ConAir cv3¼92	176	34⅛	33	34½	+ ¼
ContCan 8½s90	31	99	93⅞	99	+2
ContllICp 10s89	699	102	100½	100⅞	—1
ContllICp 6⅞79	7	91	90⅞	91	
ContInv 9s88f	105	8½	7	7⅞	—⅞
ContMt cv6⅛90	159	25	22½	25	+2
ContOil 9⅛s99	85	103	101	101½	—1⅛
ContOil 7⅛s99	6	83	83	83	—2
ContOil 4⅝s91	3	63	63	63	
Cont Tel 9⅛s75	343	101	99¾	100⅛	— ⅛
ContDat 5½s87	14	68½	68½	68½	— ½
CoopL cv7⅛91	47	60½	60½	60½	
CoopL cv4⅝92	24	41	38⅛	40⅛	+
CopwStl cv5s79	16	89½	89	89	— ½
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	5	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	13	75	74⅞	75	+1⅞
CorngG 8.65s80	25	102½	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
CousInM 6.50s	293	33½	29	33	+3
Crane Co 7s93	26	70¼	69⅛	70¼	+ ¾
Crane Co 7s94	113	70	69	69½	— ½
Crane cv5s93	41	118	108⅛	108⅛	—6⅛
CredFin 9⅝s75	122	99⅞	99⅛	99½	— ⅛
CrockN 10s94	283	101⅞	101	101½	— ⅛
CrocN cv5⅝96	55	63	61	62⅛	+2⅛
CrwnZell 8⅞s	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
Dartin cv4⅛97	37	69½	69⅛	69⅛	— ½
Dayco cv6⅛96	204	63½	60⅛	63½	+3⅛
Dayco cv6s94	16	55	52⅛	55	+4
DayHud 9⅝s95	45	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
DaytPLt 10⅛81	43	104	103	104	+1
DayP&L 3s78A	6	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+ ½
DaytPL 2⅞s75	4	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+1⅛
DeereCo 4½s83	22	73⅝	73	73⅝	+ ⅛
DeereCr 8⅝s75	52	100⅛	100	100½	+ ⅛
DeereCr 8⅜s82	39	102½	102⅛	102½	+ ½
v|DelLW 5s73f	8	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
v|DLW 4s-6s42f	10	9	9	9	
DelaPLt 3⅞s88	4	49	49	49	
DelMo cv5⅛94	14	74	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
D&RG 4⅝s2018	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ½
DetEd 12½s79	249	105	102	105	+2
DetEd 9⅞s04AA	15	79½	79½	79½	+2⅛
Det Edis 9.15s	42	75½	72⅝	74⅛	+3⅛
Det Edis 9s99	70	73½	69½	73½	+4
DetEdis 8.15s	25	67	63	67	+4
DetEdis 8⅛s01	20	65	61	61	—3
DetEdis 7⅛s03	43	62½	60	62½	+2½
DetEdis 7⅝s01	15	61⅞	61	61⅞	+ ⅞
DetEdis 7s76	32	96⅛	95	96½	+2⅛
DetEd 6.40s98	26	56⅞	56	56⅞	+5⅞
DetEdis 6s96	101	55½	52½	55	+3
DetEd 3⅝s76	75	89	88½	88½	— ½
DetEd 3⅛s80	14	66⅞	66	66	—1⅛
DetEd 2⅞s82	5	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
DiaShrk 7⅛s94	10	77	77	77	—20
DiGior cv5⅛93	3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
Dillngh cv5½94	2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+3⅛
Diverln 9⅝s91	82	51	49	51	+2
Divrin cv5½93	4	40	40	40	
Doug Airc 5s78	15	82	82	82	+2⅛
Dow 8.90s2000	43	101	98	99	—2
Dow Ch 8.875s	67	100½	99⅞	100	+ ½
DowCh 7.75s99	25	88½	83½	88½	+ ⅛
Dow Ch 7.625s	5	87	87	87	+5⅞
DowCh 6.70s93	39	76	75¼	76	+ ⅞
DowCh 4.35s88	10	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
DPF cv5½s87	32	31	30	30½	— ½
Dresser 9⅝s95	30	97⅝	97	97	
duPont 8.45s04	233	102⅛	100⅛	100½	—3⅛
duPont 8s81	371	102⅛	100⅞	101	— ⅛
DukePw 13s79	458	107⅞	105	107½	+ ⅛
DukePw 9⅝s04	95	101	96⅛	97½	+2⅛
DukePw 8⅛s03	46	84	60	84	+4
DukePw 7⅛s02	9	75	75	75	+3
DukePw 7⅛s03	54	79	78	79	+3
DukePw 7⅝s01	2	69	69	69	
DukePw 7⅝s02	11	70⅛	70	70	+2½
DukeP 6.85s78	53	87½	86⅛	87½	+1⅛
Duplan cv5½94	132	25½	24⅛	25	+1
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	37	97	95	97	+2
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	67	101	100	101	+1
East AL cv5s92	195	38⅞	37⅛	38	+ ⅝
East A cv4⅝93	132	37½	36½	37	+3⅛
E Kodl cv4½88	9	90⅛	90½	90⅛	+1
EG&G cv3⅛87	11	54	52	54	+2⅛
ElPa cv8⅛95A	59	94	92⅞	94	+3
ElPas cv6s93A	40	73	72	73	+5⅛
ElPaso cv6s93	1	68½	68½	68½	+1
Englhd cv5⅛97	100	75½	74	74⅛	
EquitL cv6⅝90	80	61⅛	60	61	+6
vlErie 5s2020f	11	4⅞	3½	3½	—1⅛
vlErie 5s20f rg	10	3½	3½	3½	
vlErie 4½s15f	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
vlErie 3⅛s90f	85	8⅛	8	8½	+ ½
vlErie 3⅛2000f	14	8	8	8	— ½
EssexInt 9⅝75	125	100	99⅛	99⅞	— ⅛
Essex cv5⅛s96	5	73	73	73	+5
Esterl cv6⅛95	5	49	49	49	—2⅛
Evans cv6⅛94	412	37	34⅛	36⅞	+2⅛
Exxon 6⅛s98	157	83⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—1⅛
Exxon 6s97	75	79⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—1⅛
ExonPipe 9s04	587	103½	101⅛	101⅛	—3
Fairch cv4⅝92	68	43⅛	41⅛	42½	+1⅛
FamFin 4⅝s90	37	37⅛	37	37	+ ⅛
Farah cv5s94	78	45⅛	45	45	+1
Fedders 8⅞s94	26	53⅞	53½	53½	— ⅜
Fedders cv5s96	176	35	34½	34½	
FdNMt cv4⅝96	974	99⅛	96	96	—4
FdPac cv5⅛87	73	95	90	93	—6
FedDStr 8⅛s95	5	95	95	95	—1
FedDStr 7⅛s02	10	79	79	79	+4
Flbrbd cv6⅛98	28	77½	76	77	+1
Fibrbd cv4⅝93	4	51	50	51	+ ½
Finan 10⅛s90	92	100	99	100	+ ½
FstMt 9s75-78	25	69½	66⅛	66⅞	+5⅛
FstMtge 8⅛s77	101	50	42⅛	49	+7⅛
FstNOr 7⅞s78	12	95	94½	94½	
FstNOr 6⅞s80	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
FstNBos 7.6s81	15	94½	94	94	
FstNBos 6⅝80	20	93½	92⅛	92⅛	+2⅛
FstNStBn 7.30s	10	91⅛	91½	91½	+1
Fst Pen cv7s93	35	60	60	60	+1
FstSec 10⅛s99	213	104	102	104	+2
FstUnR cv7s91	5	70	70	70	+3
FstWisc 8⅛s96	7	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅛
Fischb cv4⅞97	141	56	52½	55⅛	+3⅛
FishFd cv6⅝94	37	69⅛	68⅛	68⅞	— ⅛
FlexiV cv4⅝97	33	55	53½	55	+1½
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	640	104	101⅛	102	+ ⅝
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	280	102	99	100	+ ⅛
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
FlyTigr 6.60s80	13	88	87⅛	88	
FMC 7⅛s2001	5	78	78	78	—1
FMC cv4⅛s92	39	57⅛	58⅛	58½	— ⅜
FoodFair 8⅛96	10	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	—6⅛
FoodFair 4s79	2	68½	68	68½	+ ½
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	168	104⅛	102⅛	103	
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	31	98½	97⅞	98½	+2⅛
FordMt 7.40s80	32	99½	97½	97½	— ½
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	104	100	98⅞	99⅛	
FordMt 6⅛s79	20	95⅛	94	95⅛	+ ⅛
FordC 8⅞sApr	38	96	95	95	—2
FordCrd 8⅛s75	228	100⅛	99½	100⅛	+ ½
FordCrd 8.7s99	6	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—5
FordCrd 8⅛s91	56	90⅛	86	88⅛	+3⅛
FordCrd 8⅜s76	168	102	100⅛	100⅞	— ⅛
FordCrd 8⅛s82	55	101	99⅞	101	+1
FordCrd 7⅞s93	23	86	85⅛	86	+3
FordCrd 7⅛s91	3	80	80	80	—6⅞
FordCrd 7⅛s79	33	94⅛	93⅞	94½	+ ⅜
FordCrd 7s80	25	93⅞	92½	92½	
FordCrd 6⅞s78	78	95⅛	94½	95	+1⅛
FordCr cv4⅞98	129	64½	63⅛	63⅛	—1
FordCr cv4⅛96	291	61⅛	60½	60⅞	+ ⅛
FoMcK cv6s94	59	66	63⅛	66	+2½
Frueht cv5⅛94	172	58⅛	55	56	+ ⅛
FruehFin 8.70s	103	99⅛	95	99⅛	+ ⅛
FruehFin 7s79	30	87	85	85	
Fuqua 9⅛s98	12	63⅛	58⅛	63⅛	+7⅛
Fuquaind 7s88	21	56	51⅛	56	+5
GACCp cv5⅞94	189	26⅛	24	26	
GAC PCr 12s75	349	87⅛	85	86⅞	+1⅛
GAC PCr 11s77	194	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+1⅛
GnATr cv5⅛99	16	75⅛	75	75	+4⅛
GenElec 8½s04	117	102	100⅛	101⅞	— ⅛
GenElec 7½s96	65	95½	92	93⅛	— ⅞
GenElec 6⅛s79	51	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅛
GenEl 5.30s92	40	76	73⅛	74⅛	— ⅞
GenElec 3⅞s76	115	96⅛	95	96	+1
GnElCr 8⅝s82	127	103	101	101⅛	— ⅛
GnElCr 8.6s85	137	102	101	101½	— ½
GnElCr 8⅛s76	63	101⅛	100	101⅛	+ ¼
GnElCr 7⅛s78	55	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛	+1
GenElCre 7s80	48	95	94½	94½	+1
GenElCr 7s79	60	94⅛	92⅛	94⅛	+5⅛
GnElCr 6⅞s77	31	96	94½	94½	— ½
GenFds 8⅞s90	93	104	102	103⅞	+1⅛
GenFds 8⅛s75	118	101	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
GenFds 7⅛s84	32	98½	97½	98½	+ ½
GenInst cv5s92	85	49½	48	49	+2
GenMill 8⅞95	39	100½	99	99	+2½
GMotAc 8⅞s99	214	100⅛	98⅞	99½	— ½
GMotAc 8⅛s77	60	103⅛	102⅛	103	+1
GnMotAcc 8s93	13	91	90	91	+1
GMotAc 7⅛s94	5	87	87	87	+ ⅞
GMotAc 7⅛s95	10	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
GMot Ac7⅞s90	48	83⅛	82⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 7⅛s92	6	84	84	84	
GMotAc 6⅛s88	43	82⅛	79	81⅛	+3⅛
GnMotAcc 5s77	36	95	92	93⅛	—1⅛
GnMotAcc 5s80	6	85½	85	85	— ½
GMotAcc 5s80r	8	85	85	85	
GnMotAcc 5s81	34	85½	84⅛	84½	+ ½
GMotAc 4⅞s87	13	73	73	73	+1⅞
GMotAc 4⅝s82	54	79½	77⅞	79½	+3
GMotAc 4⅝s83	30	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+ ⅞
GMotAc 4⅝s86	13	72	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s85	44	72	71½	72	+1
GnMotAcc 4s79	69	86	84⅛	85	— ⅛
GMotAc 3⅞s75	174	98	97	97⅛	— ⅛
GMotCp 3⅛s79	30	83⅛	82⅛	83⅛	+1⅛
GenPU 10⅛s80	219	100½	99	99	—1½
GTCal 9⅝s2000	16	101½	101	101	+1½
GTCal 8⅞s96	2	87	87	87	
GenT El 9⅛s95	172	100⅛	99½	100⅛	+ ⅞
GenT El 9⅛s99	126	99	97½	99	+1⅛
GenT El 8⅛s75	69	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
GenT El 6⅛s91	17	80	79	79	
GnTlEl cv6⅛96	270	72	70	71⅞	+2⅞
GnTIEl cv5s92	152	58	57	57⅛	+1⅛
GenTel cv6s90	101	53½	51½	53⅛	+1⅛
GWstwk 8⅞s96	7	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+1⅛
Genesco 9⅛s76	27	93	91⅛	93	+ ⅛
GaPac cv5⅛94	135	97	93½	96	+4
GaPac cv5⅛96	92	85	81⅞	85	+4⅛
GaPow 11s79	831	102⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
GaPow 8⅞2000	60	82	80	82	+2⅛
GaPow 8⅛s04	149	76	73⅛	75	+1⅛
GaPow 8⅛2001	157	71⅛	69	69	—2
GaPow 7⅛2003	61	70	69⅛	70	+1⅞
GaPow 7⅝2001	43	69⅛	64⅛	69	+5⅛
GaPw 7½02De	9	65	62	64	—1
GiddL cv4⅛87	33	45⅛	46⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
Glidden 5½s83	2	76½	76½	76½	
Goodrch 8⅛s94	39	85⅛	83⅞	84	+1
Goodrch 7s97	209	67⅞	66	67⅞	+1⅛
Goodrch 4⅝s85	5	65	65	65	
Goodyear 8.60s	27	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
Goodyear 7.35s	25	80⅞	79⅞	81½	+2⅛
GordnJ cv5s88	1	57	57	57	+1
Grace cv6½s96	157	92	89½	92	+2⅝
Grace cv4¼s90	257	60⅛	58⅛	60	
GrandUn 4⅝78	10	90	90	90	+6
Granit cv8⅛94	10	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Grant 4⅝s87	134	27	23	25⅛	— ⅜
Grant cv4⅞96	617	20	17¼	19⅞	+1⅞
GtAMtg 8.75s83	321	23	20	20⅛	— ⅜
GtAMtg 7.55s79	803	21	18	20⅛	+1⅛
GtNoN cv4⅛91	31	75	74⅛	74⅛	
GtNoRy 4⅛76	25	94⅛	94	94⅛	+1⅛
GtWstUnit 6s87	21	60⅛	40	60	— ⅛
GGiant cv4⅝92	24	56⅛	55⅞	56	+ ½
Greyh cv6⅛90	113	80⅛	76½	80⅛	+4⅛
Grolier 9⅛s91	428	31	29½	31	
Grolier cv4⅝87	61	21	20	20	+ ⅞
Grumm cv8s99	28	73⅛	70	72	
Grum cv4¼s92	53	44	42	42	—2
GulfMO 5s56f	6	40⅛	40	40⅛	—1⅛
GulfMO 4s44B	14	32½	31½	32½	—1
GulfOil 8½s95	96	100	97	99	
GlfRes cv6⅛91	294	94	89⅛	91⅞	— ⅞
GulfWn 7s03A	109	58½	57⅛	58⅛	+ ⅞
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	281	58⅛	57⅛	57⅞	+ ¼
Gulf Wind 4s87	10	60	59½	59½	+6½
GulfWind 6s88	53	59	57	59	+1½
GlfWn cv5½93	375	60	58½	60	+1½
GlfWn cv5⅛87	36	68½	67⅛	68	
GlfW cv5⅛87A	18	73	73	73	— ½
Hallibrtn 8⅜81	115	102⅛	101	101	—1⅛
Hallibrt 7.95s95	5	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+1½
HamPa cv5s94	42	56	55½	56	+1½
HartSMx 8½s	16	73½	73	73	— ½
HartHdN 9½s96	15	75½	75⅛	75½	+1
HawEl 9s2000	3	95	95	95	+8
HawnEl 8.2s01	2	71	71	71	+1
HellerW 9½s89	4	94	94	94	
HellerW 9⅛s91	31	88	82	88	+7
HelmrP cv5s87	14	160	160	160	—10½
Hercln cv6⅛99	348	95	93	94⅛	+ ⅛
Heublin cv4⅝97	137	59⅛	57⅛	58	+1½
HillsSp cv5⅛88	14	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
HlltnH cv5⅛95	165	56	53	56	+2½
HockVal 4⅝s99	1	53	53	53	
HoernW cv5s94	20	65⅝	65½	65⅝	+3⅝
Holidlnn 9⅛xw	7	86⅛	85½	86⅛	+3⅛
HonyF 9.65s81	138	101	100	100	
HonyF 8.20s98	4	80	80	80	—7
HonywFin 7s78	10	90½	90	90	— ½
HospAffil 10s99	76	67½	64	64½	—3
Hostint cv5⅛94	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅝
HousF 10.4s81	39	105⅞	105½	105¾	+ ⅛
HouseFin 9s76	190	102	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
HousFin 8⅝s75	337	100⅛	99¾	100½	+ ⅛
HousFin 8⅛s01	10	91	91	91	+2
HousFin 8s84	20	96	95	95	—1
HousFin 7⅛s99	65	84½	82⅛	84½	+4⅛
HouseFin 5s82	10	83	79	83	+9⅞
HousFin 4⅞s81	12	82	80½	80½	+ ½
HousFin 4⅞s77	5	91¾	91⅛	91¾	+ ¼
HousLt cv5⅛85	10	84½	84½	84½	+3½
HousNG 8.85s	70	100⅛	99¼	100⅛	+ ⅛
Howmt cv4½92	8	51	51	51	
Human cv6s89	10	50⅛	50½	50½	+ ½
IllBellTel 8s04	53	94½	94	94	
IllBell 7⅝s2006	10	89	88⅞	89	—1
IllBellTel 3s78	2	87	87	87	
IllCanG 14⅛99	29	104⅛	103¼	103⅞	+1⅛
Ill Cen 3⅛s80G	5	71¼	71¼	71¼	
IllPow 10½s04	6	106	105	105	—1
IllPow 7⅝s03	5	81	81	81	— ½
IndBellT 10s14	67	108½	107	107⅞	+ ⅞
IndBellT 8⅛11	5	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+1½
IndMich 10⅛82	105	103½	102½	103¼	+ ⅞
IndMich 8⅛s75	8	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ¼
IndMich 6⅛s78	2	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	— ½
InlandSt 8⅝s95	10	97	97	97	
InlandSt 4½s89	5	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
InlandSt 4⅝s87	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅞
Insilco cv9⅛99	25	86	82	85	+4½
IntHarv 9s04	88	97⅛	96	97	+2
IntHarv 8⅛95	5	93	93	93	+2
IntHar 4.80s91	8	64½	62⅛	62⅛	
IntHarv 4⅝88	18	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
IntHarC 8⅛s75	83	100⅛	99 5-16	99⅞	— ½
IntHarC 8⅝s91	10	83	82½	82½	+ ½
IntHarC 7⅛s93	17	80	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
IntHarCr 7⅛94	15	71	71	71	+3
IntHarC 4⅝s81	16	78⅞	78	78	—1
IntHarC 4⅝s79	53	81	80	80	+1
IntMin cv4s91	314	98⅛	91⅛	94⅛	+3⅛
IntNick 6.85s93	6	80	80	80	+ ¼
Int Pap 8.85s95	35	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+1⅞
IntPap cv4⅛96	47	59⅞	59	59⅞	
IntSilv cv5s93	10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+1⅛
IntTT 11s82	78	107½	105	107½	
IntTT 8.30s75	80	100⅛	99¼	99½	—9-32
IpcoHcv5⅛89	12	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+6½
JimWalt 8s98	16	81	77⅛	81	+4
JimW cv5⅞91	269	80	78⅛	79	— ½
JoneLau 9⅞s95	3	93½	93½	93½	
JoneLau 6⅞s94	15	65	61	64⅞	+3⅞
KaneMil 9⅛s90	14	78	78	78	+3⅞
KaysrR 8⅛s96	10	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+12⅛
Kennecot 7⅞s	5	89	89	89	— ½
KentPw 7⅛s90	13	82	82	82	+4
KimbCl 4⅝s86	15	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛
Kirsch cv6s95	10	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+2⅞
Kraftco 8⅛s04	6	100⅛	100	100	+ ½
Kraftco 6⅞s96	5	85	85	85	
Kresge cv6s99	432	94	92¼	93⅛	— ⅛
Kroger 9s95	6	90	90	90	+5
Kroger 8⅞s75	56	100⅛	100	100	+1-16
Kroger 8.7s98	30	89⅛	87⅛	88⅞	+1⅛
LearSieg 10s04	58	76⅞	73½	76⅞	+6
vlLehVa 4½74f	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—2⅛
vlLhV 4½s2003f	2	4½	4½	4½	
LibMcN cv5s89	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+1
LiggMyer 6s92	10	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
Litton 8⅞s76	14	95⅞	95	95	+2
Litton cv3½s87	15	36⅛	36	36	+ ⅞
LMI Inv 6⅞s82	218	25½	22⅞	24	+1½
Lockh cv4⅛s92	117	33	30½	33	+2
Loews 6⅞s93	712	59½	57⅞	58	+ ⅞
LomN cv5⅝91	117	47½	46	47½	+2½
Lone SG 9⅝s95	6	102	102	102	
LoneSG 4⅝s82	5	75	75	75	+1
LonSin cv5⅛93	4	58	57	57	
LoneSin 4⅞s90	3	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
LongIsLt 9⅛82	167	102½	101½	102	— ¼
LongILt 8⅛75	13	100	99	99	—1
Lorillrd 6⅜s93	12	58¼	57½	58¼	+2¼
Lorillrd 4⅞s86	10	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
LouGE 9⅛2000	7	102½	102	102	+1½
LouGE 8⅛s01	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+2⅛
LouGE 4⅞s87	3	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
LouGE 2⅞s79	4	74	74	74	+ ¼
LouNsh 7⅝s93	3	75	75	75	+ ⅝
Lo N 3⅝s2003F	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
Lowenst 8½s96	2	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+4
LTV Cp 7½s77	307	106½	104	105½	+
LTV Cp 5⅛s76	1	92	92	92	+
LTV Cp 5s88	576	44½	43	43⅞	+
LykY 7½s94old	794	62½	61	62½	+
Lyk 7½s94new	138	62½	61⅞	62	+
MacDon cv6s87	4	44	44	44	
MackF 9⅝s91	16	89	89	89	+
MackF 9⅛s90	35	88½	86	88½	+
MackF 8⅛s77	35	98⅞	98	98⅞	+
Macke cv4⅞92	5	40½	40	40	—
Macmill cv4s92	11	45	44	45	—
MacyCr 4⅝81	25	72½	72⅝	72½	
Macy cv5s92	10	56	56	56	
MadSq cv6⅛87	17	51⅛	48	51⅛	
MeYnkP 9.10s	10	91½	91⅛	91½	
MeYnk 7½s76	15	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
MfrsHan 7.4s81	15	93	93	93	—
MAPCO 11s75	368	102½	100½	101	—
Marcor 6½s88	249	71¼	69⅛	71¼	
Marcor cv5s96	178	62	59½	61½	
MarMid 7⅝s03	53	79	78½	78½	
MartM cv6s94	27	68½	67	67	—
MdCup cv5⅛84	8	61	61	61	
Mass El 8½s75	22	100	99¾	100	+
MassM cv6⅛90	10	60	58	60	—
MassM cv6⅛91	40	53	49½	53	—
MayDSt 3⅛78	6	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
MayDSt 3⅛80	15	72⅛	72	72⅛	
MayDCr 8⅞s76	61	101	100	100⅞	
McCror 10⅛85	23	62	62	62	
McCror 7⅛s95	382	34½	31⅞	34½	
McCror 7⅛s97	125	34½	31	33½	
McCror 7⅛s94	157	34½	30½	34	
McCro 7⅛s94n	38	34⅛	31	34⅛	
McCro cv6½92	16	30½	29⅛	29⅞	
McCror 5⅛s76	28	76	73	76	
McCrory 5s81	120	41	32	41	
McDerm 9.7s99	20	101½	101½	101½	
McDerm 8.9s84	42	101½	100	101	
McDonld 9⅛82	25	104	103	103½	
McDD cv4⅝91	32	54	53	54	
McGHl cv3⅞92	6	48	47⅞	47⅞	
MeadCp 8½s95	10	81	80	80	
Mellon 10s89	555	102⅞	100⅛	102	
MelvS cv4⅞96	60	55½	53	55½	
MGM 9s92	6	71	70½	70½	
MGM cv5s93	28	53	52	53	
MGIC 8⅞s88	473	62	60	61½	
MGIC cv5s93	472	44⅛	42	43½	
MichB 7⅝s2011	6	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
MichBT 7s2012	2	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	
MichBT 6⅝s78	15	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	
MichBT 4⅝91	1	60	60	60	
MichBT 3⅛88	2	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	
MichCG 10⅝82	3	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
MilLab cv5⅛94	140	61⅛	60	61⅛	
MissRvCp 8s94	55	92	90	92	
MisRlvTr 9⅞90	4	94½	94½	94½	
MKT Inc5½33f	25	11½	11	11½	
MoKanT 4s90	13	32½	32	32	
MoPac 5s2045f	308	45¾	43½	44½	
MoP 4¾s2020f	12	44	43½	44	
MoP 4¾s2030f	42	43½	43⅛	43½	
MoPac 4¾s90	18	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
MoPa 4¼s2005	108	44½	42⅛	43½	
Mobil Oil 7⅜s	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
MohkD cv5½94	381	18	16½	16½	
vlMohkM 4s91f	2	40	40	40	
Mongrm 10⅞s	60	100	100	100	
Monsan 9⅛s00	42	101½	100	101½	
MtWdCr 9¼s90	14	94⅞	90⅛	94⅞	
MtWdCr 9s89	10	91	90⅛	90⅛	
MtWdCr 7⅛s88	83	80	77½	80	
MtWdCr 6⅛s87	1	70	70	70	
MtWdCr 5⅛s81	10	74	74	74	
MonyM cv7s90	56	69	66	69	
Morgn cv4⅞98	359	89	87⅛	89	
vlMoE 3½2000f	60	16⅞	14½	14½	
MtSTT 9⅛s12	157	106¼	105	106	
MtSt TT 9s2010	93	102	100⅞	102	
MtSt TT 7⅛s13	13	89	88½	88½	
MtStTT 7⅛s11	5	84	84	84	
MtStTT 6½s77	25	95¾	95	95¾	
MtSt TT 3⅛s78	5	86½	86½	86½	
MtSt TT 2⅝s86	19	58½	56⅛	58½	
NarraEl 10⅛80	9	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
NatBisc 4⅝87	7	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
Nat Cash 7.70s	11	78½	78⅛	78½	
NCashR cv6s95	124	70⅛	68½	70⅛	
NCtyL cv6½91	40	50⅞	49½	50⅞	
NCtyL cv5⅛88	10	46⅛	46	46	
NatDairy 3⅛76	9	93½	92½	93½	
NDist cv4½92	22	64	62⅛	64	
NFuelG 12⅞83	5	106	106	106	
NFuelG 8⅝s75	8	99 25-32	99⅞	99 25-32	
NHom cv4⅝96	286	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
NatInd 10s99	5	68½	68⅛	68⅛	
NatInd cv5⅛88	77	48⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
Nat Lead 4⅝88	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
N RurUt 10⅛81	16	105	105	105	
NatSteel 4⅝s89	2	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
NCNB 8.40s95	19	83½	83⅛	83½	
NCNB 8⅞s99	20	82½	81½	82½	
NCNB 7⅞s97	5	74	74	74	
NEngTT 8⅝s	203	97	94⅛	97	
NEngTel 8.20s	116	96	90⅛	91½	
NEngTT 8s03	76	92	89	89⅞	
NEngTT 7⅛07	70	84½	82⅛	82⅛	
Newhall cv6s95	65	64	61⅛	64	
NJ BellT 9.35s	308	104⅞	102	104⅞	
NJ Bell 7⅛s13	8	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	
NJ Bell 7⅛s12	2	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
NJ Bell 3⅛s88	5	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
NYBkSv 10s81	812	102½	100⅛	102	
vlNYCen 6s80f	22	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞	
vlNYCen 6s90f	15	46⅛	45	46⅛	
vlNYC 5s2013f	372	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
vlNYC 4½2013f	16	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
vlNY 4½s2013r	1	3	3	3	
vlNYCen 4s98f	7	4⅛	4	4	
vlNYMC 3½98f	1	17½	17½	17	
vlNYLW 4s73f	8	8½	8½	8	
vlNYNH 4s07f	17	6⅛	5⅞	6	
NYSEG 10.6s82	54	105⅛	105	105	
NYS EG 8½s75	76	100	99 11-32	99	
NYS EG 7⅝s81	5	92½	92½	92	
NYS EG 7⅝s01	2	75	75	75	
NYTel 9⅛s2010	133	104	101	102	
NY Tel 9s14	311	101⅛	99½	100	
NYTel 8.30s12	93	95	94	94	
NYTel 8s2008	34	92⅞	90	92	
NYTel 7⅛s2006	42	90	88	88	
NYTel 7⅛s2011	15	85	85	85	
NYTel 4⅝s91	77	64⅛	63⅛	63	
NYTel 4⅝s93	1	58⅛	58⅛	58	
NYTel 3⅝s96	40	47	47	47	
NYTel 3s89	2	59	59	59	
NiagM 12.6s81	321	106	103½	105	
NiagMP 4⅞s87	36	58½	54	54	
NorW 4.85s2015	1	46½	46½	46	
Norfk&Wn 4s96	5	50	50	50	
NorthnMus 9s88	2	77	77	77	
NoAMtg 5⅛s79	64	62½	62½	62	
NorAPh cv4s92	39	48½	47	48	
NorIllG 8½s76	120	101⅛	100⅛	101	
NorInPS 8⅛75	7	99½	99 5-16	99	
NorNG 9½s90	117	101	99	100	
Nor Nat G 8s91	5	87½	87½	87	
Nor N G 7⅝s92	22	83⅛	83⅛	83	
NorNG 4⅞s85	1	71	71	71	
NorNG 4⅝s78	3	85⅛	85⅛	85	
NorNG 4⅝s81	10	80	80	80	
NorNG 4½s76	14	92⅞	92⅞	92	
NorPac 4s97	7	47⅛	48⅛	48	
NorPac 3s2047	70	34½	33	33	
NoPac 3s2047r	23	34	32⅛	34	
NorStaP 4s88	5	57	57	57	
NorStaP 2⅝s75	15	96⅛	96⅛	96	
Northp cv4⅛87	31	71	63	64	
Nwstind 7⅛s94	35	74⅛	72	74	
NwnBell 10s14	71	109½	108⅛	109	
NwnBell 7⅞s11	119	92	90⅛	90	
NwnBell 6⅞s79	28	93⅛	93⅛	93	
NwnMu cv6s91	1	56⅞	56⅞	56	
NortSim 9½s99	5	101	101	101	
NortSim 6s98	3	60⅛	60⅛	60	
OakInd cv4⅛87	11	47	46⅛	47	
OccidP cv7½96	321	86	83½	85	
Ogden cv5s93	37	61	59	61	
OhBellT 7⅝s13	153	91	90	90	
OhBellT 7⅛s11	55	86⅛	85	86	
OhBellT 6⅝s78	48	94⅛	94	94	
OhioEd 10s81	240	105⅛	104	104	
OhioPw 12⅛81	108	104½	102⅛	104	
OhioPw 10⅛82	363	99½	96½	99	
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	13	95	94½	94	
Ohio Pw 6⅝s79	47	85½	83½	84	
Okla G 4⅛s93	3	57	57	57	
Okla GE 3s79	3	77⅛	77⅛	77	
Oneida cv5⅛88	1	53½	53½	53	
OffsEl cv6½95	33	79	78	79	
OwenIll 9.35s99	98	102½	101	102	
OwenIl cv4½92	31	71	69⅛	71	
PacGE 9.85s82	319	108½	100⅛	106	
PacGE 9⅛s06	199	101⅛	100	100	
PacGE 8⅞s02	149	97⅞	93	93	
PacGE 8s03	27	90¾	89½	90	
PacGE 7⅛05A	23	86	85½	85	
PGE 7⅛s05ZZ	30	87½	85	87	
PacGE 7½s04	108	85	82	85	
PacGE 7½s03	15	82⅞	82	82	
Pac G&E 5s89	7	67	66	67	
Pac G&S 5s91	14	66	65	66	
Pac GE 4⅝s86	19	67⅛	67	67	
Pac GE 4⅝s90	5	62⅛	62⅛	62	
Pac GE 4⅝s95	10	55⅛	55⅛	[illegible]	
Pac GE 3⅝s78	90	86	84½	86	
PGE 3⅛s84 W	1	63	63	63	
Pac G&E 3s77	42	87½	87¼	87½	
Pac G&E 3s79	16	81⅛	80½	80½	
PacGTran 8s90	5	83	83	83	
PacLtSv 8⅝s93	6	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
PacNwTT 8⅛08	169	99⅛	97⅛	98⅛	

(Continued on Page 9, Col.

The Seagram Company Ltd.

1430 PEEL STREET, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA H3A 1S9

(OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT)

To the Financial Community:

We're changing our corporate name to The Seagram Company Ltd.

As Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited, our Company has enjoyed 18 consecutive years of earnings growth.

For the last 15 years, our common stock (now listed on the New York, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, London and Paris Stock Exchanges) has, on average, significantly outperformed such key market indices as the NYSE Composite Index and the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial Average.

Why change a name that is synonymous with success?

Because times have changed.

Although most of our nearly 19,000 shareholders have known where to find us in the daily market listings, our awkward listing "DistSeag" may have confused some investors. We think our new identification -- "Seagram" in your newspaper listings -- will make it much easier for everyone to follow our progress.

Also, our new name better reflects our Company's significant growth and diversification, as well as its future prospects.

Of course, stock certificates bearing the Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited name will continue to be valid.

Sincerely,

Edgar M. Bronfman

Edgar M. Bronfman

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INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS HIDRAULICOS Y ELECTRIFICACI[ON]
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
SECOND NOTICE
FOR PREQUALIFICATION

Notice is hereby given that Director General of the Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electrificacion (IRHE) of the Republic Panama has extended the date application for Prequalification Contractors who are interested bidding on the civil work for Fortuna Project from January 1975, until February 14, 1975.

Contractors who intend to submit applications for Prequalification the Fortuna Project work may apply not later than February 14. IRHE will receive applications at Purchasing Department of the Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electrificacion (IRHE) at the Poli Bella at Justo Arosemena Ave. and 27 E Street in Panama City.

With the purpose of clarification notice is given that depending whether the financial source will the Inter-American Development B (IDB) or the International Bank Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), applicants for Prequalification may be established either in member countries or in IBRD member countries or Switzerland.

Notice is further given that IRHE will call for bids from prequalified bidders on a date after February 1975.

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New York Bond Sales

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
PacNwTl 9⅝s10	57	98	96	96	—1
PacNwTel 7s79	5	96⅝	96¼	96¼	—⅛
Pac SwA 6s87	3	57½	57½	57½	
PacT&T 9⅝s11	218	105	103	103⅞	+ ⅜
PacT&T 9⅛s84	307	102	100	100⅞	[illegible]
PacT&T 9.1s84	55	105	104⅞	105	+ ½
PacT&T 9s81	124	104¾	103½	104	— ½
PacT&T 8⅝s06	279	99	96⅝	98	+1½
PacTT 8.65s05	206	97	95½	95½	—1½
PacT&T 7.8s07	46	89⅝	88	88	+ ½
PacT&T 7⅝s09	34	87½	87	87	+2¼
PacT&T 7⅛s08	44	98	97⅝	98	+1
PacT&T 3⅛s89	79	84	83⅜	84	+1
PacT&T 6⅝s79	20	95½	95½	95½	
PacT&T 4⅝s85	65	70	68⅞	68⅞	
PacT&T 3⅛s81	2	69	69	69	—1
PacT&T 3¼s78	4	86⅛	86½	86½	+ ½
PacT&T 2⅝s86	9	58½	58	58	+ ½
PacT&T 2⅝s85	48	60	59⅞	60	+3
PAA 11⅛s86	220	69⅛	67	68	—2⅛
PAA 11½s86	259	69½	67⅝	67½	— ½
PAA cv7½s98	309	38⅝	36⅝	37⅛	—⅝
PAA cv 5¼s89	725	21	19½	20	—¾
PAA cv 4⅝s79	1	57	57	57	+ ⅞
PAA cv 4½s84	21	28½	27	28½	
PAA cv 4½s86	326	20	18	18⅞	—⅝
Paprcl cv5¼s94	9	50	48½	48½	+1½
vlPennC 6½s93f	10	48	48	48	+3
PennDx cv5s82	10	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅜
Penney 9s99	35	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	+1½
Penney 8⅝s95	25	101¼	99⅝	101¼	+2⅜
PennyF 9.45s81	40	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
PennyF 5⅜s87	16	67	67	67	
PennyF 4⅞s84	5	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	+ ⅜
PennCo cv9s94	102	95	91	95	+3
PennPL 10⅞s82	13	105⅜	104½	104⅞	—⅜
PennPwLt 3s75	19	97	96¼	97	+ ½
vlPa RR 4¼s81f	108	10¼	10	10	— ½
vlPa RR 4½s84f	74	11⅛	10	10	+1
vlPaRR 3⅛s85f	25	10	10	10	+1⅛
Pennwlt 9⅛s95	7	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	
Pennzoil 8⅝s76	92	100	98⅛	99⅞	+1⅛
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	45	85	81⅝	85	+4⅛
Pennzoil 7½s86	12	76⅛	74⅝	76⅛	+1⅛
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	21	75⅝	72⅝	75⅜	+3½
Pennzl cv5¼s96	95	66	64⅛	66	+1⅛
Pepsico 8⅝s81	24	101½	100	101½	
Pensl cv4⅝s96	104	86½	82	86½	+4
Per Mar 3⅜s80	2	76½	76½	76½	
Pfizer cv4s97	69	85⅛	81½	83	—2
PhelpsD 7⅛s78	71	98⅝	97½	98⅛	+ ⅜
Phila BW 5s74f	8	24	24	24	
Phil BW 4½s77f	18	23	22¼	23	+ ¾
PhilREl 11s80	439	102¾	101½	102⅜	+1⅜
Phila El 9s95	69	92	89	90	+3½
Phila El 8½s76	59	100¼	98⅝	99⅛	+1⅛
PhilaEl 8½s04	46	82⅛	81⅝	81⅞	— ½
Phila El 8¼s96	11	78½	78	78½	+6½
Phila El 8s75	122	100	99½	99⅞	+1-32
PhilEl 7⅜s2000	31	78	73	78	+5
Phila El 7½s98	27	72	71⅛	72	+2
PhilaEl 7½s99	15	72½	70½	72½	—3
PhilEl 7⅝s2001	28	70	66⅝	70	+1
Phila El 6⅛s97	20	63⅛	61½	63	+1⅛
Phila El 5s89	23	60	54⅝	60	+ ½
Phila El 4⅝s87	7	55½	56½	56½	
Phila El 3⅝s85	3	54	54	54	+1
Phila El 2⅞s78	20	84	84	84	+4
Phila El 2⅜s81	5	64½	64½	64½	— ½
PhilMor 6⅞s04	10	98	98	98	+1⅛
PhilMo 8.85s82	19	103	102	102	—1¼
Philip In 10s77	19	85⅛	80	84	+4
PhilVH cv5¼s94	59	46	44	46	+2
PionNG 9½s75	235	100½	100	100½	
PionNG 9½s82	187	103¼	102	102⅝	
Pittston cv4s97	200	51⅛	50	50	—1½
PotElP 10¼s81	20	105	105	105	
PotElP 9½s05	45	99	97	97	—⅛
PotElP 8⅝s09	7	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
PotElP 7⅞s07	5	79¼	79¼	79¼	+2¼
PPG Ind 9s95	13	101	100⅛	101	+2
ProctG 7s2002	20	86	86	86	—3⅝
PubSvCol 8⅝s	18	95	92⅝	95	+2
PubSEG 12s04	253	108	107	107½	—1
PubSEG 9s95	14	93	91⅝	93	+3½
PubSEG 8⅝s04	51	90	88¼	90	+1
PubSEG 4⅝s77	35	91½	91½	91½	+1½
PubSEG 3⅛s75	34	96 15-32	96 15-32	96 15-32	+1 1-32
PubSEG 3⅛s83	6	55	55	55	
PubSvIn 9⅝s81	29	105	105	105⅛	+1
PugetSd 10⅛s83	35	103	102½	103	
Pullm Tr 10s85	20	104	103	103	—1
Purex cv4⅞s94	15	57⅛	57⅛	[illegible]	+1¾
RCA 10.20s92	71	103¼	102	103¼	+1⅛
RCA 9¼s90	9	101½	101	101	
RCA 9s7	200	107	100⅛	100⅝	+ ⅛
RCA cv 4½s92	177	53¾	53	53	— ½
Ramad cv6s95	10	63	62	63	+9½
Ramad cv5s96	133	36	35	35½	—¼
RapAm 7½s85	242	43⅛	40⅜	42⅛	+2
RapAm6s 7s94	169	38⅛	35	37	+ ½
RapAm72 7s94	193	38	36½	36⅞	+ ⅝
RapidAm 6s88	394	34½	33	34	+ ½
RdsBa cv5⅛s88	44	78⅛	78	78	
Reeves cv4s91	3	52½	52	52½	+ ½
ReichChm 8s94	13	80	78	80	+2
RelleFin 8½s92	25	60	60	60	—4
RelianGp 9⅞s98	92	65	62	63½	+ ½
RelianGp 9⅞s99	130	63	61	62	
RepMt cv7¼s90	10	47	46	46	—1
Rep Stl 8.90s95	31	95	95	95	—1½
Rever cv5¼s92	19	52	50	52	+3
RevM cv4⅞s91	134	56	53½	53½	—2⅛
Rev Tob 7⅝s94	14	94	90	94	+2
Reyn Tob 7s97	21	83⅛	83	83⅛	+ ⅜
RiegelT cv5s93	2	46½	45½	46½	+ ⅝
RochGE 10⅝s83	3	104	104	104	
RochT cv4¼s94	22	65	63⅛	64⅞	— ½
Rockln cv4⅞s87	122	58⅝	58	58	+1½
Rocklnt 8⅛s95	1	85	85	85	—20½
Rockln cv4¼s91	77	56	55	56	+ ¾
Rohr cv 5¼s86	62	57⅛	54⅛	57⅛	+2⅞
RyderS 11⅝s90	77	96½	95	95	—⅝
RyderS 9⅝s82	19	90	89	90	+2½
Ryder Sy 10s94	5	83½	83½	83½	
Safeco 7s78	19	93	93½	93½	
SafewySt 7.40s	5	82	82	82	
SaFeln cv6¼s98	90	94	90½	92	—2
SaFePip 8⅝s80	10	95½	95½	95½	—4
Sanders cv5s92	8	35⅝	35	35½	+2
StJosLP 9⅝s76	30	100½	99	100½	
SLSF 5s2006f	10	45½	44	45	+ ½
StLouSF 4s97	7	46¼	46¼	46¼	
StReg cv4⅞s97	153	75	73	73	—¼
SaulREs 6⅛s80	75	62	55	55	—5
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	5	87	87	87	
SCM Cp 7⅛s88	5	72½	72⅛	72⅛	+1⅛
SCM cv 5½s88	105	60⅛	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
Sbd Fin 5⅛s80	7	75	75	75	+2½
Seagrm 7½s78	11	95½	96½	96½	+ ½
Searle 8.70s95	25	100	99⅝	100	+ ⅝
Searle 7⅜s80	43	99½	98⅛	99½	+1¾
Sears R 8⅝s95	98	102	101	102	+1
Sears R 8⅝s76	280	101⅝	100¼	101½	—¾
Sears R 6⅝s93	72	85½	82¼	85½	+3¼
Sears R 4⅝s83	113	82⅝	80½	81½	+ ½
SearsR Ac 5s82	6	84	82	84	+4
SearsAc 4⅝s77	60	93	91¼	92	
Seatrnl cv6s94	49f	31½	27½	30	+2
SecuPac 7.7s82	46	94	92½	92½	+ ½
ShellO 8⅝s2000	15	98	95⅛	95⅛	—⅞
ShellO 7⅛s2002	10	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ ⅛
ShellOil 5.30s92	10	73⅜	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
SherW cv5⅛s95	42	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
Signal 8.85s94	16	93	90	90	+2½
Sinclair 4.60s88	25	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	1	136	136	136	—2
Singer 8⅛s7	141	98⅛	97	97	— ½
Singer 8s99	125	75⅝	71⅞	71⅞	—11⅝
SkellyO 8.15s76	34	101⅝	100	100	— ½
Skil Cp cv5s92	64	43	40	43	+3
SmitKn 8.15s84	161	101	100½	100½	—2⅝
Socony 4⅝s93	4	65	65	65	+5½
Socony 2½s76	2	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
SohioBP 9⅝s99	97	103	101½	102½	
Sol B cv4¼s92	2	50	50	50	+ ⅜
SoCenBl 10s14	219	107⅝	106½	106½	—⅞
SoCenBl 8⅝s04	40	95¼	94⅝	95¼	+ ½
SoCenBl 8⅛s13	23	95⅝	94⅝	94½	—¾
SoCenBl 7⅝s07	32	85	81¾	83¾	+2½
SoesBk cv4⅝97	12	50	49⅛	50	+1½
SoBellTT 9.05s	169	102½	100	100	—2½
SoBellTel 8s14	20	94	92⅛	92⅛	—2½
SoBellTel 7.40s	22	88	87⅛	88	+1⅛
SoBell 7⅝s2010	9	85½	85¼	85½	+3
SoBellT 6⅝s79	30	95¼	93⅝	95¼	
SoBell TT 3s79	34	83⅛	80	83	+3
SoBellT 2⅝s87	4	65	65	65	+8
So BellT 2⅜s85	36	61	59	59	
SoCalE cv3⅞s90	107	76⅛	74½	76	+2⅛
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅞
SoCalG 8.85s95	21	95	93⅝	95	+1⅝
SoNGas 9⅛s76	63	103	100⅜	100⅞	—1¼
SoNGas 7.70s91	10	78⅝	78¼	78⅞	—1¼
SoNGas 6⅝s79	18	92	91	92	+1
SoNEngT 8⅛s	86	90⅞	88⅞	90	+3
S PacOr 4⅝s77	26	91½	90⅛	90⅝	+ ⅛
SoPac 2⅞s96	3	40	40	40	+1
SouthRv 5s94	22	60¼	59	59	—2
Sw BelTel 8⅝s	135	101⅞	99⅛	100	+ ½
SwBellT 8⅝s14	93	97⅛	94⅞	97	+2
SwBellT 7⅛s	21	91	88	91	+3
SwBellT 7⅝s13	80	88⅝	86⅛	87⅜	—⅝
SwBellT 7⅛s12	42	86	85	86	+2
SwBellT 6⅝s	22	81	80	80	—1
SwBellT 6⅛s79	19	95¼	94	94	+ ½
SwBellT 3⅛s83	19	70⅛	70½	70½	+3¼
SwBellT 2⅝s85	14	62	60⅛	62	+4
Sw PS 8⅝s75	54	100 17-32	100	100	
SperryRd 8.20s	1	87	87	87	—6
Spreg cv4½92	78	40½	37½	40½	+2½
StBrand 7⅝s01	11	88	88	88	+1
StBrand 6⅝s93	1	74	74	74	+ ⅞
StdOilCal 7s96	49	88	86	85	—¼
St O Cal 5⅝s92	31	77	75	75	—2⅝
St O Cal 4⅝s83	89	78½	77½	78½	+3⅛
StdOInd 9.7s89	815	102¼	101⅛	101⅞	— ½
StdOilInd 9.2s04	77	104⅝	103½	103⅞	—1⅛
Std OilInd 6s91	85	81	78½	80	+1⅛
Std OilInd 6s98	68	77⅞	77	77¼	+1⅛
StOilInd 4⅝s83	68	82	79½	80	+ ½
StOOh 8½s2000	142	96	92⅝	94⅝	—⅛
Std Packg 6s90	11	42	40	42	+2
StPkg cv5½s90	48	41⅝	38⅛	39⅜	—1⅞
StPrud cv6⅛90	16	66¼	64⅛	65	
Standex cv5s87	5	55	55	55	
Stauf Ch 8⅝s96	5	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
Stauff cv4½s91	56	84⅛	82⅝	82⅝	—1⅛
Steven cv4s90	50	54⅝	54½	54½	+ ½
Stokely 8s98	10	83½	83	83½	+ ½
Storer cv4½s86	31	56⅛	55	55	—1
SuavSh cv5s97	4	35	33⅛	35	+3⅝
SunOil 8½s2000	12	96	95	95	+1½
Sun Oil 7⅝s76	30	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅞
SunOil 7⅛s2002	10	78	78	78	
Sundst cv5s93	10	53⅝	52	52	
SunsM cv6½s89	37	89	87⅛	89	+2¼
SutroMtg 6⅛82	12	48⅛	46	48⅛	+6⅛
SwiftCo 7⅛s78	5	96½	96½	96½	+1⅛
Sybron 7½s94	10	80	80	80	+2
Talcott 9½s76	47	90½	85⅛	90¼	+6¼
Talcott 5⅛s79	5	75	75	75	
Talcott 5⅛s80	16	72	70	72	+7
TalcottN cv6s94	31	38	37½	38	+2
Tandy 10s94	91	76	75	75½	
Tandy 6⅛s78	1	87½	87½	87½	—⅛
Tappn cv5¼s94	84	42	39	39	—2⅝
Teledy 10s04	828	71⅛	69⅞	71	— ½
Teledy 7s99	23	56	55	55⅛	+2½
Teledy cv3¼s92	30	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+1¼
Telex Cp 9s96	144	47	45	46	+3⅞
Tenneco 9s78	153	103⅝	101	102⅞	—1⅛
Tenneco 9s94	196	93	91	92	+ ½
Tenneco 8⅝s75	268	99½	99	99½	+ ¼
Tenneco 8⅝s91	57	84⅛	82	84⅛	+5¼
Tenneco 7s93	64	76	72	72	—1¾
Tenneco cv6⅛s92	251	90	88	88	+ ½
Tenneco 6s79	41	87½	86⅝	87½	+ ½
TVA 9⅝s95	14	108	106⅝	108	+1⅛
TVA 9⅝s95r	9	108	108	108	
TVA 8⅝s75	82	101	99¼	99¼	—1½
TVA 8.30s79	85	103½	102½	103	
TVA 8.05s99	352	96⅛	95	95⅛	—⅜
TVA 8.05s99r	74	97	95⅝	95⅝	
TVA 7⅛s98C	27	93½	92½	92⅞	+ ⅛
TVA 7.70s98	23	94⅝	93	93	
TVA 7.40s97D	57	89⅝	88⅝	89⅝	—⅜
TVA 7.40s97Dr	25	89	88⅝	89	
TVA 7.35s97B	85	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	+ ⅝
TVA 7.35s97Br	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
TVA 7.35s97C	114	89⅛	88	88⅝	—⅜
TVA 7.35s98A	30	89	87⅝	87⅝	—1¼
TVA 7.35s98B	65	89⅛	88	88	—1⅛
TVA 7⅛s76	148	99⅝	99	99⅝	+ ⅞
TVA 7⅛s76r	1	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
TVA 7s97	176	86⅛	84⅛	85	—1
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	120	90	86	90	+3
Texaco 7⅛s2001	34	92½	91⅞	92	— ½
Texaco 5⅝s97	13	76⅛	75	76	+2⅛
TexasCo 3⅝s83	8	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
Texlnd 7⅛s92	12	57	56½	57	+2
Textl cv4⅝s96	48	30	28	29⅞	+2⅛
Textron 8.60s75	79	99¾	99 17-32	99 9-16	+1-32
ToledoEd 10s82	12	105¼	104⅞	105	+ ⅞
ToledoE 9s2000	10	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+1½
ToledoEd 8s03	26	83⅝	82⅛	83⅛	—1⅛
TrailmF 7½s78	23	90	87⅝	90	+3
Trans cv4s92	104	52½	52	52½	+1⅛
TWA 11s86	36	87	85½	85½	—2⅝
TWA 10s85	36	86½	86	86	+ ⅛
TWA 6½s78f	174	58⅝	55½	58⅝	+3½
TWA cv5s94	261	35½	34	34½	+ ¾
TWA cv4s92	154	30	29½	29⅞	
TranFin 7⅞s91	16	72½	72	72½	+ ⅛
Travler 8.70s95	61	96⅛	95	96⅛	+1⅞
TriSoMtg 7⅛30	6	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	—26⅛
TucsonGs 8⅛s	5	75	75	75	
TylerCp cv5s93	29	65⅛	63⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
UGI Cp 8⅝s75	15	100	99⅞	99⅞	— ½
UnCarb 5.30s97	29	72	71	71½	— ½
UnCorp cv7s89	13	60⅛	60	60⅛	+ ½
UnCorp cv6s88	2	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅝
UnOCal 8⅝s82	121	103	101½	102⅛	—⅜
Un OCal 8⅛s76	231	101½	100⅛	101½	+ ⅜
Un OCal 6⅝s98	2	77	77	77	
UnOCal 4⅝s86	5	71	71	71	+ ⅛
UPacC cv4⅞s99	14	117	114	114⅛	—2⅜
Un Pac 8⅝s85	70	104⅛	103	104⅛	+1⅛
Un Pac 7.20s76	49	97	97½	97½	—1½
Un Pac 2⅝s91	3	43½	43½	43½	
Unlroy cv5½s96	320	51	50	51	+ ⅜
UnAirL cv5s91	78	58½	57½	57⅛	—⅜
U Airl cv4⅞s92	28	50½	48½	50½	+1⅞
UAirc cv5⅝s91	85	64⅛	63	63⅛	+ ⅛
UnAirc 4⅝s88	3	50	50	50	+3
UAirc cv4⅝s92	150	57	55½	56⅛	+ ¼
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	84	61	55⅛	55⅛	—5⅞
Un Brnd 6⅝s88	45	50⅛	49	50	+3
U Bran cv5⅛94	199	37½	35	35	—¾
UnGasC 4⅝s77	14	93¾	92⅝	92⅝	—⅜
UnGasP 8⅝s89	34	74	74	74	+ ⅜
UnGasP 5⅝s80	4	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
UnGasP 5¼s77	6	89⅛	88⅝	89⅛	+ ¾
UnGasP 5⅛s78	7	82½	82	82	+1
UnJerBk 7.95s	6	89	89	89	+3
UnJerBk 7⅝s	3	70	70	70	—2
UnMrch cv4s90	16	48½	48⅛	48½	— ½
U Nuclr cv5s88	532	52	50	52	+1⅞
US Gyp 4⅞s91	5	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
US Hm cv5⅛96	204	34	32½	34	+1½
US Plywd 6s96	5	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+1⅛
US Stl 7⅝s2001	22	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	+1½
US Steel 4⅝s96	103	64	61⅛	61⅛	—2⅛
US Steel 4⅝s86	19	72⅝	72	72	+ ½
US Steel 4s83	50	74	73⅝	74	+ ⅜
Unit Ut 9⅝s75	76	100½	100	100	+ ¼
UtahPL 10⅛s83	14	105	105	105	+1
UV Ind cv5⅛s93	156	65	63⅛	64⅛	+ ¼
UV Ind 5⅜s95	154	48	48	48	
VaElP cv3⅝s86	43	57	55½	55½	+2½
VaE Pw 3⅝s81	19	68	62⅛	68	+8
VirgRy Inc6s08	5	62⅞	60⅛	62⅞	—⅛
Virg Ry 3s95	5	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
Wabash 7⅛s77	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—⅜
Wabash 4⅛s91	10	45½	45½	45½	—4¼
Wabash 4s81	1	70½	70½	70½	
Wag El 6⅝s86	22	58	58	58	
Walgrn cv5⅛s91	17	60	59½	60	+1
WallM cv6½91	14	59⅛	59⅛	59½	+3½
Wash G 8⅝s75	40	100½	99⅝	100½	+ ½
WeenU cv5⅛s93	19	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅝
VWShr 4s2361r	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
WnArL cv5⅛93	102	65	60⅛	60⅛	—2½
WnAutoS 7.85s	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
WnBncp 7⅛s82	5	92½	92½	92½	
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	51	99⅝	98	99	—⅜
Wn Md 3⅛s79	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅞
WU Cp 10⅛s97	155	66⅛	64	64	—2
WU Cp cv5⅛s97	286	38	36	36⅛	+ ¼
WnUnT 8.45s98	263	54	51⅛	52	—1
WnUnT 8.10s88	104	50	48	50	+3
WnUnT 7.90s97	684	47⅛	45⅝	47⅛	+1⅛
WnUnTel 6⅝s89	63	46	45	46	—1
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	43	40⅝	40	40⅛	—⅜
WnUn Tel 5s92	75	36⅝	35⅛	36	+1½
WestaCre 8⅛s	75	65⅛	63⅛	65⅛	+7
WestaCre 7.60s	34	60	59⅝	60	+ ⅛
WestsCre 7.20s	147	86	84	86	+1½
WstgEl 8⅝s95	665	88⅝	84½	88⅝	+4⅛
WestgEl 5⅝s92	199	62	60	61½	+2
Weyrhsr 8.9s04	21	103½	102½	102½	+2½
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	101	100	97⅝	99	+1
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	28	101⅛	100	101⅛	
Weyerh 7.65s94	2	92	92	92	+3
Weyerh 5.20s91	5	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅝
WhlgSt cv3⅝75	3	94 17-32	94 17-32	94 17-32	+1 9-32
WhitCn cv5⅛92	5	55	55	55	
WhlM cv5¼93	8	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
Whittkr 10s88	49	67	64	67	+3
Whittkr 9⅝s93	34	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞	+ ⅛
Whitkr cv4⅛88	79	39	37½	39	+2
Wickes cv9s99	36	75	73⅝	74½	+2½
Wickes cv5⅛s94	69	50	45⅛	48	+1⅛
WilRs cv5⅛89	95	71½	71	71½	
WilRs cv4⅞92	30	65	62	65	+3⅛
Wms Cos 11s81	55	107½	105	105⅝	—1⅛
Wis Cen 4s2004	1	41	41	41	+ ⅞
WiscTel 8s14	23	92⅛	89¼	92⅛	+2½
Woolwrth 9s99	328	88⅛	83⅛	87	+3⅛
Woolwth 7⅛s96	94	72	69⅛	72	
Wornet cv5⅛94	8	58	57	57	—1
Wyly cv7⅛s95	168	31⅛	29⅞	30½	+ ⅝
Xerox 8⅝s99	82	101⅛	99⅛	99⅛	—1⅛
Xerox 8.2s82	160	102	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅞
Xerox cv6s95	483	99⅝	96⅛	96⅞	—1¼
YngSh 10⅛s2000	2	87	87	87	
Zapata cv4⅛88	48	68	67	67	+4
Zapat cv4⅝88B	27	67	65⅛	67	+ ⅛
Zapat cv4⅛88C	72	67½	65⅛	67½	+ ½
Zayre cv5⅝s94	42	40	36⅛	38	+6
Zurn cv5⅛94	45	54	50⅛	53½	+5½

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Austral 6⅝s82	1	89½	89½	89½	—2½
Austral 5⅛s79	4	93	93	93	
Austral 5⅛s80	6	93¼	93¼	93¼	—¼
Australia 5s78	1	97	97	97	
CaucaVal 3s78f	1	78	78	78	+3
Chile 3s93f	8	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
CreditF 5⅛s79	3	95	95	95	+1
El Salv 3⅛s76	2	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+4
EuropC 8⅛s79	46	102⅛	100⅝	102	+ ½
Ital C Con 3s77	1	96	96	96	
Japan Dv 6s77	5	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
Mexico 7s82	1	82	82	82	
N Zeal 5⅛s76	1	94	94	94	
Nippon TT 6s76	5	90⅛	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
Nippon 5⅛s78	10	92	92	92	—2¼
QuebecPr 8s78	10	96	96	96	+2
Silesa 4½s 58xf	1	34	34	34	
Tokyo 6s80	5	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Jan. 18, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Texacolnc	939,400	24⅝	22½	23	— 1⅞
SouthCo	916,600	10⅞	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
PhilipMorr	864,700	48⅞	41⅝	41¾	— 7⅛
GenMotors	853,460	37⅞	36¼	37¼	+ ⅝
DataGenl	845,500	14⅞	9⅛	10	— 5⅛
KresgeSS	634,300	24⅞	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅜
UpJohnCo	632,200	44⅝	34⅛	34⅞	— 9⅛
AmTel&Tel	616,000	48	46⅛	46⅝	— 1⅝
WestghEl	615,900	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ¼
BritPet	584,700	6¼	5⅛	6⅛	+ 1
IBM	550,300	172½	157½	158⅛	—13⅛
OccidPet	517,300	14⅞	13⅛	14	—
GenT&T	495,100	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	+ ½
JohnsJohn	487,000	80⅝	73½	73⅞	— 6
WarnrCom	461,400	10⅛	8⅝	9⅜	+ 1
DisneyW	456,200	28½	25⅝	27¼	+ ½
CitiCorp	448,000	31⅞	30⅛	31⅛	—
AmHome	442,300	30⅛	28⅝	28⅞	— 1⅛
XeroxOp	435,900	58⅝	54½	55⅛	— 1⅞
InTelTel	430,900	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¾

Issues traded: 1,997.
Advances: 1,051; declines: 741; unchanged: 205.
New highs: 35; new lows: 12.

Volume

Last week	84,340,000 shares
Week ago	90,355,600 shares
Year ago	80,292,810 shares
1975	204,682,250 shares
1974	235,377,709 shares
1973	272,327,370 shares

FCE Quotations

Jan. 8 1975 — 1975

		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	640	643	647	655
644.63	offer	650	659	663	676
FT1	bid	170	175	175	180
173.2	offer	175	185	185	190
TKDJ	bid	3700	3700	3700	3700
3829.37	offer	3850	3850	3900	3900
Prem. Gas.	bid	118	118	117	117
128.50	offer	122	122	122	124
Gasoil	bid	85	88	90	92
85.88	offer	90	93	95	98

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.
Kerkstraat 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 15102. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE

USIF REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote January 17, 1975
Luxembourg Francs 25. (U.S. $0.69)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited.
P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Insurance Stocks

Academylns Grp		1½	2	
Allcity Ins .12		4⅞	5⅛	
AmBkrInsFla .20	45	3⅝	3¼	
ABkrLfFla .20b	5	9¼	10	
Am Capitol .08e	13	1½	1⅞	—⅛
AmCornwlth Fin		3	3⅛	
AmFidelLfe .08		5⅛	5⅞	
AmFndrsLfe .16		7½	8⅛	
AmGuarntyFnl s		2⅛	2⅛	
AmHeritagLf .30	26	9¼	9¾	+ ¼
AmIncomLif .10r	3	6½	7¼	
AmIntlGrp .24	159	40¼	41¼	—¾
AmIntGrp pf 2	7	151	161	—2
VaA mintlRein .14	48	32	33½	—
AminvstLfe .10e		2⅞	3¼	
AmNatlFinl .36	15	6⅛	7⅛	
Am Pioneer Cp s		2	2½	
AmReinsur 1.20	70	13⅛	14¼	—⅜
AmReserve .34	78	2⅞	3⅛	
AmStatesLf .10e		9⅛	9⅞	
AmUndrwritr .30	250	8	8⅛	
Assoc Madls .05e		2⅛	2⅝	
BMA Corp .58	16	9⅝	10¼	
Bnkrs SecLf .25	4	4⅛	4⅞	
Benef NatCp s		2⅝	2⅞	
BenefStdA .40	23	3⅝	4⅛	—⅛
BenefStdB .40	20	3⅝	4¼	—¼
CalWstnState .60		9½	10½	
CarolCasity .20e		2½	3	
CentennalCp .40e	36	5⅛	5⅞	—¼
ChaseNatLf .80e	224	8⅝	9¼	+ ¼
Chespk Lf A .24		3⅞	4⅛	
Chespk Lf B .24		3⅝	4¼	
Chubb Corp 1.40	225	32⅛	32⅝	—⅞
CoastStaCp .27	2	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
College Univ		3	3½	
Colon Lf&Ac .24		6⅛	6½	
Columbia Natl	3	3	3½	
CombInsAm .60	277	8⅝	8⅞	
Conn Gen Ins .88	486	29	29½	—⅞
ContAmLife .92	2	12	12⅞	
Cotton StaLf .10e		3¼	4¼	
Criterion Ins .40	53	27	31	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	211	19⅝	20	—⅛
CrumFor pt2.40	280	61	65	—1
DurhamLife .80b	12	16½	18	+ ¼
ERC Corp .56	38	16	17	— ½
EldoradoGen s	46	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
EmpFirMar .20e	250	3¼	3⅝	
Empire Gen	40	1⅝	2⅛	+ ¼
EmployrCas .80a		16⅛	18	
Equit Gen Cp .48	320	7	9	
EquitLfelowa .35	228	9⅝	10⅛	
Farm Home Life		3⅝	4⅝	
FarmNewWL .16	37	35½	41½	
FarmersGrp 1	83	43¼	44¼	—¼
FidelCp Va	58	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Fidel Un Life .60	64	15⅛	15⅞	—¼
FinlSecGrp .32		4⅛	4⅞	
FstAmFin .28	2	7	8	
FstColonyLfe .32	12	4⅞	5¼	
FstExecutive Cp		3½	4⅛	
FstFederLf .32a		5½	7	
First United Inc		⅝	⅞	
Fortune Nat s	5	4	5	
FoundationFinl s		1⅛	1⅜	
FounderFinl .05e	190	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Franklin Life .76	151	18⅞	19¼	—¼
Gen Reinsur .40	86	142	146	
GeoWashgtn Cp	12	2½	3	
GermanInIns .34		6	8	
GlobeLfAcc .13e	83	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
GovtEmplns .80	151	22⅞	23⅜	—1⅜
GovtEmplyln wt	128	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
Gov Emp Lfe .20	5	24	25	
Gt Equity Finl	3	5	6½	
GtSouthnCp .52	219	10	10½	+ ½
Guaranty Nat		1⅞	2⅛	
Hamilton Intl	50	1½	1¾	
Hanoverlns .50	1	6⅛	6⅞	
HartfStmBlr 1.68	2	28¼	29	+ ¼
Home Benef 1	5	16½	17½	
HoraceMan .07e		8½	10⅛	
IndepLibty Lfe		1⅞	2⅛	
IndepLfeAcc .48	20	7	7⅛	
IndianaGrp .50	2	8⅛	8⅞	
Intercntl Finl	1	1	1½	
Interfincl .28	1	3⅛	4⅛	
IntlLifeHolding s	222	2½	3	
InterstateCp .20	22	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
InvestGrnty Lfe		7	8½	
InvHeritKy .10e	1	7⅛	7⅞	
InvlnsAm .10e		1⅛	2⅛	
JeffrsnNatLf .20	11	6⅛	6⅞	
KansCityLife .30e	56	20	21	—¼
KemperCorp .80	12	13¾	14⅛	
KyCentLfe .20	42	5⅞	[illegible]	
Lamar Life .40b		15	16¼	
LibertyNtl Lf .24	196	27½	28	—¼
Life Am Bost		1⅞	2⅛	
Life Ins Ga .60	35	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
LifeInvInc .06a	30	4⅝	5½	
Lifesurance Cp	8	1⅞	2¼	+ ½
LincIncLf .40a		6⅛	6⅞	
La Sou Life	5	2⅝	2⅞	
LoyalAm Lfelns		6⅝	7¾	
Manch Lfe Cas s	3	⅞	1⅛	
ManhtnLfeCp .20		3⅛	3⅝	
ManhatLf In .35e		2½	3½	
MassGen Lfe		3⅝	4⅛	
McMillen Cp .32		5⅝	6⅛	
Mercury Gen .34	11	6¼	7	
Midw NatOh .01e	1	7⅛	8⅛	
MidwstUnLf .60r	8	6⅞	7¼	—⅛
MinnTitleFnl .42	6	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
ModrnAmLfe .14		2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
ModrnSecL .16e	14	1⅞	2	
MonarchCap .72e	60	11⅝	11⅞	
MonumentCp .48	59	10⅝	10⅞	
MotCtAmIns .14		3	3¾	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		7⅝	7⅞	
NN Corp 1.20	42	13	13⅛	—¼
NatLifeFla .05e		2⅞	3⅛	
NatOldLine .24	36	2⅞	3	
NatResrveLf .50		7⅞	8½	
NatSecurlns s	250	3½	4	
NatWestn Lf	2	2⅛	2⅝	
Nationwide A .25	120	6⅞	7	—⅛
NationwideLf .55	210	26	27	
North Cent		2⅞	3⅝	
NorEast Hart .88		9⅝	10⅛	
NorNatLfe .12e		2½	2⅞	
NowstNatLfe .55	65	11	11½	—⅛
Occident Lf .02e		2	2⅛	
Oh Casualty 1.16	178	30	30½	—1½
OldRepInt .70a	15	20½	21¼	—¼
PacStd Life		1⅛	1½	
Peerlesslns .50	5	7	7⅛	
Penn Life	38	1⅛	1⅜	
Phila Life .09r	137	11⅝	12⅛	
PiedmtMan .14	13	3⅛	4	+ ¼
PreferdRisk .16e	5	6½	6⅝	
Pres Life	23	1½	2⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .52	3	8⅝	8⅞	
ProvLfeND .25e		7⅝	8⅛	
Prov Lfe Acc .56	40	24	26	+ ½
Reliable Life .80	20	11¼	12¼	
RepNatLfe .25	54	3⅛	3⅝	
Safeco Cp 1	126	22⅛	22⅝	—1⅛
StPaulCos .72	188	26⅞	27⅛	—⅛
SecurAmLfe .20r	9	5	5½	—⅛
SecurConn Lfe		5	5⅛	
SecLfe&Acc .36	225	5⅝	5⅞	
SecurLfeGa s	230	7½	8½	
So Caro Ins .40	23	8	8⅞	
SouUnAle .10e	254	3⅛	3⅝	
SouthlandFin .30	28	9⅞	10⅛	—¼
Sowstrn Lfe .92	91	27½	28	—⅞
SovereignCp .05e	6	3⅛	3⅝	
StdLifelns .22a		6½	7	
StdSec Life		4⅞	5⅝	
Statesm Grp .19r	1	5⅛	5⅝	
Surety Finl .06		1½	1⅞	
ThomJeffLf .10e		3¼	4¼	
TimeHolding .50	245	8½	9½	—¼
Transport Life	21	2½	2⅞	
Unicoa	1	17⅝	18⅛	
UnitAmer Life	7	2⅞	[illegible]	
UnitFireCas .85e		13	14	
UnitFirelns .50		4⅞	5½	
Unit Guaranty	5	4⅝	4⅞	
UnitLibrtyLfe 1e		4	5	
UnitSav Life		2	2¼	
UnitSvcLfe .36b	6	7	7⅛	
Variable Annuit		6⅝	7¼	
Vico Corp	12	1⅛	1¼	—⅛
WestnCasSur .68	14	14⅛	14⅝	—¼
WestnStaLfe .25a		8¼	9	
Windsor Lfe	16	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
WiscNatLife .50		14	16	
Wld Svc Lfe .10r	4	5⅝	6½	
Zenith Nat Ins	3	2	2⅛	
Zenith United	2	1⅝	2⅛	

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	35½	35⅞
Baystate Corporation	26¾	27¾
Cleveland Trust Cp.	35½	36½
Detroit Bank Corporation	34	35
Fidelcor Inc.	23¼	24¼
First Nat. Bncp.	16¼	17
First Nat. Cinn.	22½	23¼
Girard Corporation	32½	34
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	47½	48¾
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	20¾	21¾
Lincoln First Banks	18	18½
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	41¼	42
Nat. City Corporation	24½	25¼
New England Merch. Boston	14	15
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	23¼	23¾
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	27	27¼
Prov. Nat. Corporation	18½	19½
Secur Pac. Corporation	16⅞	16¾
Shawmut Ass. Boston	28½	29½
Sta. Str Bank Boston	24	25
U.S. Trust New York	22½	23½
Unit. Va. Bankshares	13½	14
Virginia Nat. Bank	17¼	18¼

Treasury Bills

Jan. 23, 1975	7.05	6.09	6.18
Jan. 30	6.95	6.05	6.14
Feb. 6	6.60	6.00	6.10
Feb. 11	6.58	5.95	6.05
Feb. 13	6.56	5.94	6.05
Feb. 20	6.56	5.94	6.05
Feb. 27	6.56	5.54	6.06
Mar. 6	6.44	5.93	6.11
Mar. 11	6.41	5.97	6.10
Mar. 13	6.43	5.99	6.13
Mar. 20	6.44	6.00	6.14
Mar. 27	6.44	6.00	6.16
Mar. 31	6.47	6.05	6.21
Apr. 3	6.43	6.23	6.40
Apr. 8	6.43	6.14	6.31
Apr. 10	6.39	6.19	6.36
Apr. 16	6.38	6.20	6.38
Apr. 17	6.29	6.21	6.39
Apr. 24	6.41	6.32	6.52
May 1	6.59	6.41	6.62
May 6	6.53	6.33	6.53
May 8	6.51	6.33	6.54
May 15	6.50	6.34	6.56
May 22	6.52	6.28	6.59
May 29	6.53	6.35	6.59
Jun. 3	6.51	6.31	6.55
Jun. 5	6.51	6.35	6.60
Jun. 12	6.51	6.35	6.60
Jun. 17	6.40	6.32	6.59
Jun. 19	6.50	6.34	6.60
Jun. 26	6.50	6.34	6.61
Jun. 30	6.60	6.34	6.61
July 1	6.48	6.32	6.59
July 3	6.55	6.39	6.61
July 10	6.46	6.32	6.61
July 17	6.37	6.29	6.58
July 29	6.51	6.33	6.63
Aug. 26	6.49	6.33	6.64
Sep. 23	6.50	6.34	6.66
Oct. 21	6.49	6.33	6.67
Nov. 18	6.49	6.33	6.69
Dec. 16	6.46	6.32	6.70
Jan. 13, 1976	6.44	6.30	6.77
Bond 92-87, 4¼ s.	76.16	77.16	6.40
Bond 93-88, 4 s.	75.22	76.22	6.16

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account — DM Basis

S. Africa 8¼-83	94	96
Australia 8-86	97	99
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	84	86
Cavado 7-80	93½	95½
Centrest 8¼-85	101	102
CCA 6⅞-80	101	103
CCA 7-84	100	102
CCA 8-85	95½	97
CECA 5¾-88	90	92
CFE 6⅞-86	80	83
CFE 7¾-78	98	100
CFE 8½-79	99	101
Communautés Urb 8-86	97	99
Crédit Nat. 8-88	96½	98
CUP 6¾-77	97	99
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-88	100	102
R.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	93	95
Escom 7-78	102	104
Escom 8¼-86	93	95
Escom 9¼-80	110	112
Fomento 5½-78	93½	95½
Greater 5¾-84	89	91
Imatran 6-78	95	97
Manitoba 7-89	93½	95½
Manitoba 9-82	108	110
Nancy 8-88	97	99
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-88	97	99
North Scot. 8-84	95	97
Redernes 6-80	102	104
Reed 6¾-83	88	90
Sacor 4 6¾-77	97	99
S.D.R. 8-88	96	98
SNCP 7¾-86	94	96
Watney 7-84	92	94
A.O.G. 10-79	98	100
Bass 7-91	62	64
Cop. City 10-79	99¾	100¾
Ireland 8½-88	88½	90
*	98¾	99¾
St. Oil Ind 8-88	87	88½
Brisa 8¾-89	77	79
Pechiney 6¾-88	89½	91
Cofiroute 9-89	95	96½
Oslo 8¾-82	94½	96
Oslo 10-81 (Fl.)	100	101 fl.
Ireland 9¼-83 (BF)	96⅝	97½
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	86	
Phillip Morris 8¾-87	82	
Quebec 6½-87	83½	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	86	
Saab 7¾-86	88½	
Tenneco 7¾-86	80½	
Worldbank 6½-83	86½	
Worldbank 8¾-87	88	

* Iceland 100/0 94.

Deutsche Marks (Average price)

Australia 7-72/87	90.20
Copenhagen 6¾-87	60½
Courtaulds 6½-87	73½
Courtaulds 7¾-87	97
Daimler 8-85	92⅝
Elec. Council 7¾-86	85.70
ESCOM 6¾-87	85
Eurofima 6¼-87	70¾
EIB 7¾-83	81¼
Finland 7-83	83
Hammersley 6¾-87	78½
IAD 6¾-87	81
ICI 6½-83	97
KHD 6¾-87	69½
KLM 6½-85	87½
New Zealand 7-87	84¼
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	91½

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	74	76
CECA 8-85	93	95
E N E L 7½-86	69	71
Eurofima 7¾-81	93	95
Interfrigo 7½-86	85	87

* For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	76	78
EIB 7-86	82	84
Burmah 7-86	60	62
Cons Bur. 7-87	76	78
Denmark 6¾-87	68	70
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	50	52
Finland 7-87	75	77
ISE 6½-87	80	82
Oslo 6¾-87	68	70
Reed 6¾-87	58	60
Slater 7¼-87	52	54

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-81	82	84
BASF 7½-87	71	73
CNT 7½-84	79	81
EIB 7¾-81	81	83
Gervais 5-87	59	61
New Zeal. 7¼-87	69	71
Oslo 7½-87	69	71
Petrol BP 7-80	82	84
Quebec 7½-87	70	72
Renault 7¾-87	69	71
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	70	72
Roussel 7-79	87	89
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	88	90
World Bank 7¼-87	69	71

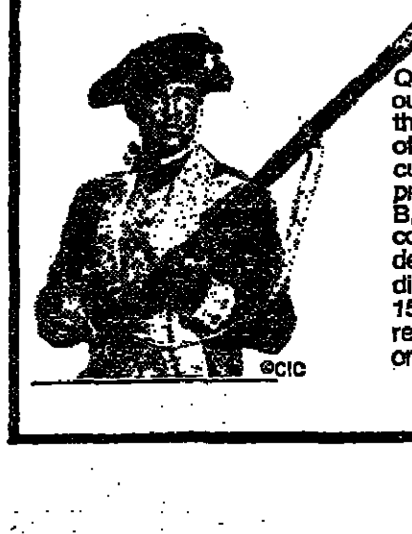
Guilders

ABN 9½-79	101¾	102¾
AMRO 9½-79	101	102
Arbed 6¼-80	86¼	87¼
BP 6-79	89	90
Cons Foods 6½-80	89	90
Eurofima 5¾-79	87½	88½
EIB 8½-79	100¼	101¼
Govett 6½-79	92¼	93¼
Holl Inns 6½-79	78	79½
KLM 6-79	88	89
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	102¾	103¾
New Zealand 6¼-79	92¾	93¾
Philips 6-79	90½	91½
Sperry 6¼-79	93½	94½
St. Brands 6¼-79	92½	93½

Kredietlux Indices

	3 Jan.	17 Jan.
U.A.	88.90	90.50
D.M.	90.90	91.90
ECU	80.40	83.20
F.F.	83.80	82.80
F Lux.	84.40	84.20

THE CONTINENTAL CORPORATION



Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of stock of this corporation, at the rate of 62½ ¢ a share on the $2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A and B, and 65¢ a share on the common stock, have been declared by the board of directors, payable March 15, 1975, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 21, 1975.

Geoffrey Davey
Vice President & Secretary

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More Charges Are Expected

BP's Head in France Indicted in Major Oil Anti-Trust Action

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 19 (NYT).—An examining magistrate in Marseilles has indicted the chief of the British Petroleum Company's French subsidiary in a criminal anti-trust action involving price-fixing and market-sharing arrangements with other companies.

The magistrate, Eli Loques, whose job makes him a one-man grand jury under the French legal system, heard British Petroleum's president and director-general in France, Jean Chenevier, for 20 minutes Friday. During that period, the indictment was formally presented, according to René Rebuffat, a lawyer for another oil company, Petrofina of Belgium.

The heads of other major oil companies in France are also scheduled to go before the magistrate, including those of Royal Dutch Shell, Exxon, Mobil, Compagnie Française des Pétroles, Elf-Erap and Petrofina.

Similar indictments were expected to be brought against most of the major companies, according to oil-industry lawyers.

Reached at his Paris home yesterday, Mr. Chenevier said: "I can make no comment at all. I will say absolutely nothing about this."

Under the French legal system, proceedings in the examining magistrate's office are supposed to be kept secret. Indictments theoretically become known officially only when he has completed his investigation and turned his conclusions over to a court.

The case goes back to 1971 when a fuel dealer from Marseilles named Roger Bodourian filed a complaint that he had been driven out of business by representatives of the major companies in the area.

"For four years I have waited for this moment," Mr. Bodourian said after news of the indictment filtered out. "The balance of forces has considerably changed for the good but the combat is not yet over." He added, "They ruined me, but I will tear them apart."

A public prosecutor in Marseilles took up the Bodourian case early last year. In September, local representatives of the multinational oil giants were formally accused of organizing an illicit cartel.

The prosecution charged, among other things, that the local representatives had met secretly in a hotel on the outskirts of Marseilles Sept. 22, 1970, to set up the price-fixing and market-sharing ring.

Marseilles and two other cities in the region, Martigues and Arles, then joined the action, declaring that the effects of the alleged restriction of competition had been particularly serious for their citizens.

The prosecution and examining magistrate have insisted on taking matters to the highest level of corporate responsibility in France.

For France, which does not have a history of tough anti-trust enforcement, the case is unusual and is bound to provide fresh ammunition for the critics of oil companies.

Earlier last week, the Communist party announced that it will print 8 million tracts telling what it claims will be the "truth about the oil scandal."

Marseilles, the biggest port city of France, is a stronghold of the left. For two decades it has been controlled politically by Socialist Mayor Gaston Defferre. In the last presidential elections it voted nearly 60 per cent for the "union of the left" under the Socialist leader, François Mitterrand.

UNESCO Is Seeking Money In Wake of Anti-Israel Vote

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP).—Less than two months after adopting resolutions that Israel finds discriminatory, UNESCO is strapped for cash and looking to some Arab oil states for a way out.

The problem is partly a recurring one. The organization's two-year budget period began Jan. 1 and many member countries do not begin to pay their assessments until spring or later. Meanwhile, there is virtually nothing in the till but programs continue on their own momentum.

The major concern at headquarters here, however, has been caused by the protests that followed a vote to keep Israel out of the newly formed European region of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

In November, Israel found itself the only country among the 135 member states without a regional grouping to belong to. Arab, East-bloc and African countries joined together to isolate it, although Israel remains a member of the organization.

Leading scientists, musicians and literary figures in Europe and the United States published declarations saying they would have nothing to do with UNESCO until it stopped playing politics.

"Most of these people had not cooperated with UNESCO anyway, so their protest was largely symbolic," a UNESCO cource said. "The boycott doesn't have much practical effect, but it certainly won't do UNESCO's image any good."

Much more threatening to the future of UNESCO's programs was a protest resolution by the U.S. Congress to withhold Washington's contribution to the UNESCO budget. It amounts to almost $40 million out of total UNESCO assessments of $155.8 million. This represents 25 per cent of the budget and is the largest single contribution.

The United States normally pays its dues in July, so that the funds will not really be missed until the summer. But the concern is that Israel and the United States may not be mollified by then and the money could actually be withheld.

UNESCO sources said Director General Amadu M'bow of Senegal has been quietly sounding Arab states and other countries on the possibility of interest-free loans to make up for the loss of the U.S. contribution. He has recently visited Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Lebanon and Tunisia.

No Pledges

The sources said no firm commitments have emerged from Mr. M'bow's tour. He is going to Japan later this month and is also contacting other non-Arab countries for assistance.

Following the Israel vote, the French and Swiss legislatures voted to reduce contributions by 10 per cent. This amounts to cuts of $900,000 and $126,000 respectively.

"This is sizable but not unbearable," a UNESCO official said. "The problem is the American action and not just because of the funds withheld. It would be very bad if the United States did not make its presence felt in UNESCO activities."

Officials believe the wording of the congressional resolution cutting off funds leaves some doors open for a possible compromise and a reactivated U.S. role in UNESCO. It says the money will be held back until President Ford "can certify that UNESCO has adopted policies consistent with its objectives and has taken concrete steps to correct acts ... of a political character."

In practice, sources said, this would mean satisfying Israel that it is not the odd-man-out of the organization. Such action could emerge from a meeting of UNESCO's Executive Board in May.

"The Executive Board cannot overrule the vote taken on Israel," a source explained. "But since the effect is mainly symbolic, it could be that a measure of mostly symbolic import would satisfy all concerned."

He said national UNESCO commissions of European countries—semi-official bodies that cooperate with the organization—could invite Israel to take part in their work, thus in effect bringing it into the mainstream.

American Exchange

Week Ended Jan. 18, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SyntexCorp	486,200	34⅞	30	30	—3⅝
SambosRst	435,100	8⅝	7½	8¼	+ ¾
SambosRst	250,500	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ½
TexasIntl	153,900	7⅞	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
ConOilGas	152,200	7⅛	5⅝	7⅛	+1⅛
GoldfieldCp	138,300	9/16	½	9/16	+ 1/16
McCullOil	128,300	3½	3	3¼	+ ⅜
HoustOil M	127,600	29½	27½	27¾	—1¼
FalconSbd	124,500	24	19⅞	22⅝	+2⅛
BradComp	112,000	8⅛	6½	7⅞	+ ⅞

Volume: 9,244,490 shares.
Year to date: 22,243,465.
Issues traded in: 1,229
Advances: 636; declines: 361; unchanged: 232.

Market Averages

Week Ended Jan. 18, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	655.74	644.63	644.63	—14.16
20 Transp.	156.01	151.38	154.62	+ 1.43
15 Utilities	77.97	77.20	77.55	— 0.35
65 Comb.	215.97	212.62	213.18	—2.33
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	72.31	70.96	70.96	— 1.65

Japan-France Flights Via China Established

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Japan and France have agreed to revise their civil aviation treaty to pave the way for inaugurating regular service between the two countries by way of China, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

The ministry said notes on the revision were exchanged in Tokyo by Premier Takeo Miki and the French ambassador. Under the revised agreement, airlines of the two countries can start regular service by way of Peking, Shanghai and Canton, it said.

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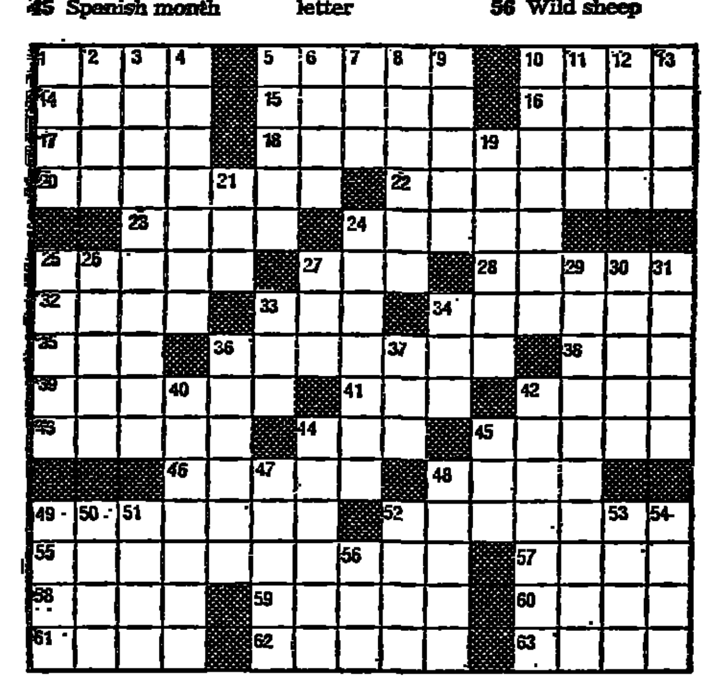
ATHENS	
APOLLON PALACE, Cavouri, Athens	Tel.: 8951401. Telex: 214250 APLE GR
NINA PALACE, Alexandras 87, Athens	Tel.: 6442411 Telex: 214468
ASTIR HOTEL CO. INC., 12 Praxitelous St. Athens 124	Tel.: 3225065 Telex: 215797 ASCO GR
AMSTERDAM	
HOTEL OKURA, Ferdinand Bolstraat 175	Tel.: 020-78 7111 Telex: 16182
MILAN	
HOTEL MICHAELANGELO, Via Scarlatti 33, Milan	Tel.: 02-2055 Telex: 35535.

ACROSS

1 Large shark
5 Boom of a sort
10 Get rid of
14 Opposed, hillbilly style
15 "Plain and Fancy" folk
16 Scarlett's home
17 —— majesty
18 Musical greeting
20 More irritable
22 Excites
23 Herbert's was red
24 Emulated a knight
25 Goblet parts
27 El ——
28 Swamp, in Britain
32 "As You —— It"
33 Seaver of baseball
34 No more than
35 Mountain in Crete
36 "—— Girl"
38 Rorem
39 Grumble
41 Born: Fr.
42 Jewish month
43 Collect here and there
44 Go whole ——
45 Spanish month
46 French novelist and family
48 Scent
49 Whirling dervish, e.g.
52 Extend beyond
55 Daisy-petal verdict
57 Tops
58 Beverage in Milano
59 Allen
60 Predatory bird
61 Half a popular game
62 Rises
63 Rude person

DOWN

1 Beer ingredient
2 U.S. author
3 Romantic directive to Hepburn
4 Former
5 Tunisian coastal strip
6 Hebrew measure
7 Zero
8 Fire or Staten
9 Routine task
10 More robust
11 Dutch painter
12 Gardner
13 Salad and red-letter
19 Washington bill
21 French pronoun
24 Loose robes
25 Arm décor in a ski lodge
26 Kind of wave
27 Partner of bill
29 Meat-cut for a vice squad
30 Net
31 Prefix for foil or chloride
33 Bank employe: Abbr.
34 Spelling or knitting
36 Il Duce
37 Little Woman
40 Philippine native
42 Eskimo garments
44 ——stay (not temporary)
45 Dutch town
47 Peace and mourning
48 Heating places
49 Initials on an invitation
50 Midwest river
51 Davy Crockett's birthplace: Abbr.
52 Persian poet
53 Opposed
54 "Not a —— out of you"
56 Wild sheep



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	—5	23	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	50	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	9	48	Fair
BERLIN	7	45	Rain
BRUSSELS	5	41	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Fair
CAIRO	11	52	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	12	54	Cloudy
DUBLIN	2	36	Rain
EDINBURGH	0	32	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	55	Overcast
FRANKFURT	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Overcast
ISTANBUL	8	46	Fair
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair
LISBON	12	54	Fair
LONDON	5	41	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Overcast
MADRID	9	48	Fair
MILAN	3	37	Rain
MONTREAL	2	36	Snow
MOSCOW	—1	30	Overcast
MUNICH	4	39	Rain
NEW YORK	9	48	Cloudy
NICE	10	50	Rain
OSLO	0	32	Cloudy
PARIS	7	45	Cloudy
PRAGUE	3	37	Overcast
ROME	14	57	Cloudy
SOFIA	4	39	Fair
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Snow
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
TUNIS	9	48	Cloudy
VENICE	11	52	Overcast
VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
WARSAW	6	43	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	6	43	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	41	Rain

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices on Jan. 17, 1975

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	3.61	3.68
Adm Grt	3.11	3.41
Adm Inc	2.91	3.18
Adm Ins	5.84	6.40
Advisrs	3.38	3.69
Aetna F	5.25	5.74
Aetna Shr	11.16	12.20
Afuture F	5.05	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.31	.34
Allstate	7.03	7.56
Alpha	8.03	8.78
Amcap	3.24	3.54
Am Birth	9.86	10.84
Am Diver	6.27	6.85
Am Eqity	3.39	3.72
Amer Express:		
Capit	4.39	4.80
Incme	7.08	7.74
Invest	6.09	6.66
Specl	4.20	4.59
Stock	5.14	5.62
Am Grth	3.62	3.96
Am Insin	3.67	4.01
Am Invs	3.57	N.L.
Am Mutl	6.70	7.32
AmN Gth	1.71	1.87
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	4.98	5.46
Incme	5.90	6.47
Resrv	10.04	11.00
Spectr	3.00	3.29
Fd Inv	5.09	5.58
Wash N	7.42	8.13
Audax Fd	4.58	5.01
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	3.98	4.33
Fnd B	5.98	6.50
Stock	4.71	5.15
BLC Grth	7.14	7.80
Babson	7.67	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	4.40	4.81
Bayrk Gr	3.60	3.93
Beacn Hil	6.54	N.L.
Beacn In	7.88	N.L.
Berk Gth	2.37	2.59
Bnd Fd A	13.88	15.17
Bondstk	3.51	3.84
Bost Fdn	7.06	7.72
Brwn Fd	unavail	
Burnh Fd	7.62	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	9.25	10.13
Candn	8.34	9.13
Divid	2.38	2.61
NatW S	7.70	8.43
NY Vnt	8.24	9.02
CG Fund	6.87	7.36
CG Incm	7.41	8.01
Cap Pres	94.02	N.L.
Centry Sh	8.51	9.30
Chall Inv	7.13	7.79
Channing Funds:		
Amer	.95	1.04
Balan	7.51	8.23
Bond	7.52	8.22
Sq Grt	5.22	5.70
Eq Pro	1.89	2.07
Fd Am	5.14	5.62
Grwth	3.25	3.55
Incom	5.49	6.00
Prov	2.96	3.23
Specl	1.09	1.19
Vent	4.99	5.45
Chart Fd	7.77	8.49
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	4.75	5.19
Frt Cap	3.04	3.32
Shrhld	5.36	5.86
Specl	4.06	4.44
Chemicl	6.39	6.98
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	4.50	4.94
Knic G	4.66	5.10
Liby Fd	3.22	3.52
Man Fd	2.16	2.36
Schust	4.87	5.32
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	7.65	8.36
Equty	1.83	2.00
Fund	7.77	8.49
Grwth	3.81	4.16
Incom	7.82	8.55
Vent	1.67	1.83
Colu Grth	8.94	N.L.
Colum Fd	6.48	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.73	.79
Cwlth C	1.09	1.18
Comp Gr	4.03	4.40
Comp Ca	3.62	3.97
Comp Bd	unavail	
Comp Fd	unavail	
Concord	6.71	N.L.
Cons Inv	7.25	7.75
Constel G	4.07	N.L.
Cont Mut	5.91	N.L.
Ctry Cap	8.97	9.70
Crn WDiv	4.45	4.86
Crn WDal	4.70	5.14
Dellas Fd	2.41	
Devge Fd	4.98	N.L.
deVegh	46.03	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	8.20	8.96
Delaw	7.32	8.00
Delta	3.02	3.30
Dir Cap	3.12	3.42
Dodg Cox	11.23	N.L.
Drexel	7.36	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	8.43	9.24
Equit	3.08	3.29
Levge	10.59	11.61
Liqu As	10.01	N.L.
Spl Inc	6.15	6.74
Third C	7.41	8.12
E&E Fd	2.46	N.L.
Eagle Gr	5.65	6.19
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.01	7.66
Grwth	6.51	7.11
Incom	5.06	5.53
Specl	4.31	4.71
Stock	7.45	8.14
EDIE Spl	12.45	N.L.
Egret Fd	8.18	8.89
Eltun Tr	9.73	
Energy	9.44	N.L.
Fairfld	6.14	6.71
Farm Bu	6.42	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.15	8.91
Capit	6.20	6.78
Contfd	7.33	
Conv	6.00	
Dstny	5.24	
Essex	5.29	
Evrst	9.10	9.95
Fidel	11.40	12.46
Puritn	7.89	8.62
Salem	2.83	2.98
Trend	14.18	15.75
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	2.75	N.L.
Indust	2.86	N.L.
Incom	5.06	N.L.
Vent	2.59	N.L.
FstFd Va	7.99	8.73
Fst Investors:		
Disco	3.22	3.53
Grwth	4.87	5.34
Incom	6.30	6.90
Stock	5.73	6.28
Fst Mlt A	6.45	N.L.
Fleming Berger:		
Flem B	6.70	
100 Fd	6.32	
101 Fd	6.43	
Fnd Gth	3.38	3.69
Founders Group:		
Grwth	3.60	3.93
Incom	9.57	10.46
Mutal	6.47	7.07
Specl	7.84	8.57
Foursq	5.97	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	4.78	5.24
Grwth	4.45	4.88
Utils	3.46	3.79
Incom	1.51	1.65
US Gov	9.38	10.28
Capit	4.75	5.21
Equit	2.69	2.95
Frkln Lfe	7.33	8.01
FdF Dep	5.88	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	6.41	7.01
Impac	5.79	6.33
Ind Trd	7.72	8.44
Pilot	5.80	6.34
Gatewy	3.78	4.09
GE S& S	19.93	
Gen Sec	5.22	N.L.
GrthFd A	3.17	3.46
Grth Ind	12.17	N.L.
Guard M	19.03	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	2.94	3.21
Grwth	4.02	4.39
Incom	5.17	5.65
Hart Gth	7.29	N.L.
Hart Lev	5.90	N.L.
Hedge	5.19	
Herlige	.85	
Hor Man	12.57	13.59
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.06	4.44
Incom	3.77	4.12
Trus sh	14.28	15.61
Trus un	3.87	
Imp Cap	6.46	7.06
Imp Gth	5.37	5.87
IncF Am	11.41	12.47
Inc Bost	5.10	5.59
Industry	1.79	
INTGN	6.51	7.04
Int Invst	14.41	15.79
Inver Gth	5.36	N.L.
ICA	9.53	10.42
Inv Guid	5.06	N.L.
Inv Indic	1.78	N.L.
Inves Bos	8.00	8.74
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	6.26	6.86
Capit S	3.52	3.86
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	3.54	
IDS ndi	3.27	3.56
Mutl	7.09	7.70
Prog	2.24	2.43
Stock	13.16	14.31
Select	8.47	9.13
Var Py	4.79	5.20
Inv Resh	4.02	4.39
Istel	18.19	18.75
Ivy	5.01	N.L.
JP GrthF	7.02	7.63
Janus F	13.37	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.50	19.11
Grwth	4.50	4.89
Signat	6.53	7.10
Johnstn	15.37	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	2.69	2.95
Cus B1	16.90	17.68
Cus B2	16.36	17.93
Cus B4	6.76	7.40
Cus K1	5.82	6.37
Cus K2	3.72	4.08
Cus S1	14.27	15.64
Cus S2	6.66	7.29
Cus S3	5.11	5.60
Cus S4	2.22	2.43
Polar	2.20	2.41
Land Gth	5.10	5.58
LD Edie	10.92	11.68
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	10.85	11.99
Lex Gr	4.35	4.75
Lex Rh	9.93	10.85
Life Ins	5.43	5.94
Linc Ntl	4.52	4.94
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	7.49	N.L.
Mut	10.21	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	5.45	5.90
A Bus	2.51	2.72
Bnd Db	8.35	9.13
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	7.63	8.34
Incom	7.90	8.63
US Gov	10.01	10.94
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	6.19	6.78
Indep	5.62	6.16
Mass	8.49	9.30
Mass Financl:		
MIT	7.78	8.50
MIG	7.24	7.91
MID	10.97	11.99
MFD	8.38	9.16
MGD	9.28	10.14
Mates	1.21	N.L.
Mathers	6.80	N.L.
Mid AM	3.60	3.93
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	7.07	7.73
MSB Fd	10.02	N.L.
Mut Ben	6.43	7.05
MIF Fd	6.12	6.62
MIF Gth	2.53	2.74
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.45	11.62
Grwth	3.51	3.82
Incom	7.14	7.76
Mut Shrs	16.50	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.74	N.L.
NEA Mut	6.71	
Natl Ind	6.83	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	6.43	7.03
Bond	3.89	4.25
Divid	2.84	3.10
Grwth	3.98	4.35
Pf Stk	4.91	5.37
Incom	3.89	4.25
Stock	5.44	5.95
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	11.84	12.87
Grwth	6.29	6.84
Incom	12.92	14.04
Side	9.85	10.71
Neuw Cet	4.18	N.L.
Neuw Fd	6.34	N.L.
New Per	11.05	12.08
New Wld	8.48	9.27
Newton	8.98	9.81
Nichls Fd	8.37	N.L.
Noreast	12.94	N.L.
Omega	6.33	6.48
One WmS	11.73	N.L.
ONelll Fd	10.50	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	4.74	5.18
Opp Mo	9.61	
AIM	6.50	7.10
Time	3.65	3.99
OTC Sec	8.30	9.02
Param M	5.21	5.69
Paul Rvr	4.56	4.98
Peges Fd	2.89	3.17
Penn Sq	5.30	N.L.
Phila	4.73	5.18
Phoe Cap	6.84	7.48
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	9.22	9.60
Pilg Fd	5.05	5.52
Mag C	2.29	N.L.
Mag In	7.27	7.95
Pine St	8.29	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	9.19	10.04
II	7.34	8.02
Plan Inv	8.66	9.41
Pligrth	8.39	9.17
Plitrnd	4.95	5.41
Price Funds:		
Grwth	7.80	N.L.
Incom	9.37	N.L.
N Era	8.35	N.L.
N Horiz	4.92	N.L.
Pro Fund	4.29	N.L.
Prov Gth	5.73	6.26
Pru SIP	6.43	7.03
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	8.78	9.60
Equit	6.01	6.57
Georg	9.98	10.91
Grwth	7.36	8.04
Incom	6.92	7.56
Invest	5.70	6.23
Vista	6.43	7.03
Voyag	6.80	7.43
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.11	4.49
Safec Eqt	5.55	6.07
Safec Gth	4.19	4.58
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	10.97	N.L.
Specl	16.29	N.L.
Balan	11.45	N.L.
Gom St	6.54	N.L.
Man Rs	10.03	N.L.
Sbd Levr	3.89	4.26
Security Funds:		
Equty	2.47	2.71
Invest	5.00	5.48
Ultra	4.61	5.05
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	5.38	N.L.
Sel Opp	6.30	N.L.
Sel Spl	10.57	N.L.
Sent Gth	6.68	7.36
Sentry F	9.20	10.00
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.05	3.33
Entrp	3.97	4.34
Flet Fd	3.27	3.57
Harbr	6.40	7.00
Legal	5.12	5.60
Pace	6.18	6.75
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	12.85	14.04
Incom	15.08	16.48
Invest	7.03	7.68
Sherm D	12.12	N.L.
Side Fd	6.53	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	4.88	5.33
Invest	7.31	7.99
Trust	6.30	6.89
Vent	4.78	5.22
SB Eqty	7.42	N.L.
SB I&Gr	8.32	N.L.
SoGen Int	8.97	9.39
Sw Invs	5.31	5.74
Swin Gt	3.62	3.91
Sover Inv	8.42	9.22
Spectra F	2.85	N.L.
S&P IntD	4.46	N.L.
Sate BondGr:		
Com F	2.99	3.27
Div Fd	3.47	3.79
Prog F	2.88	3.75
StFrm Gt	3.42	N.L.
S Frm In	7.40	N.L.
State St	30.11	30.47
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.09	N.L.
Asso F	.90	N.L.
Invest	.98	N.L.
Ocean	5.86	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	18.76	N.L.
Cap O	5.75	N.L.
Stock	9.25	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	4.29	4.70
Incom	6.56	7.19
Kemp	10.39	11.06
Sumit	5.51	6.04
Tech	4.80	5.26
Survey F	6.70	7.32
Temp Gt	6.64	7.27
Temp Inv	1,000	N.L.
Trns Cap	unavail	
Trav Eq	7.58	8.31
Tudr Hed	8.63	N.L.
TwnC Gt	1.80	N.L.
TwnC Inc	3.20	N.L.
Twen Fiv	4.25	N.L.
USAA Gt	6.12	N.L.
US GovSe	9.46	9.62
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	2.70	2.96
Balan	6.59	7.21
ComSt	9.18	10.04
Unif Mut	5.92	6.47
Unifund	5.16	5.64
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	8.91	9.74
Nat Inv	4.67	5.10
U Cap	6.03	6.59
Union	10.26	11.21
United Funds:		
Accm	4.62	5.06
Bond	6.64	7.28
Con Gr	6.58	7.21
Con Inc	7.10	7.78
Incom	8.56	9.38
Vang	3.70	4.05
Unit Svcs	3.92	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	4.13	4.53
Incom	3.44	3.77
Lev Grt	4.41	4.83
Spl Sit	2.11	[illegible]
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.37	5.87
Comm	4.96	5.42
Specl	4.52	4.94
Vandrbt	2.34	2.56
Vantg TN	4.64	
Var In P	2.67	2.90
Viking	4.12	N.L.
Wall St G	4.39	4.80
Wash M	9.44	10.32
Weing Eq	7.22	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	12.97	4.17
Ivest	5.37	5.87
Morg	7.18	7.85
Trust	7.28	7.96
Wellsl	10.11	11.05
Wellin	7.94	8.68
West B	9.17	10.02
Windr	5.72	6.25
West Ind	1.69	1.85
Westf Grt	4.99	5.42
Wisc Fd	3.83	4.19
Ziegler	[illegible]	8.28

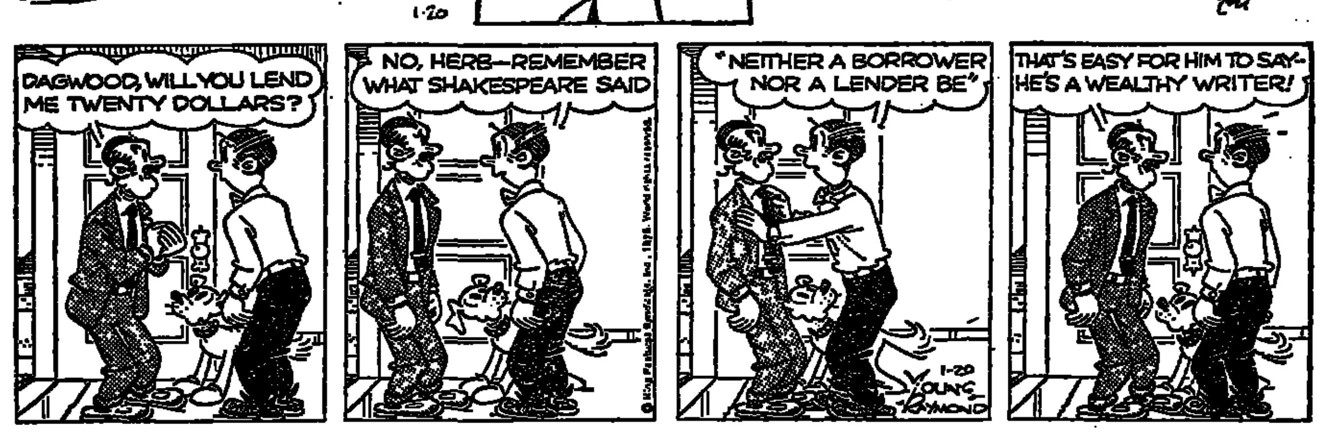
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



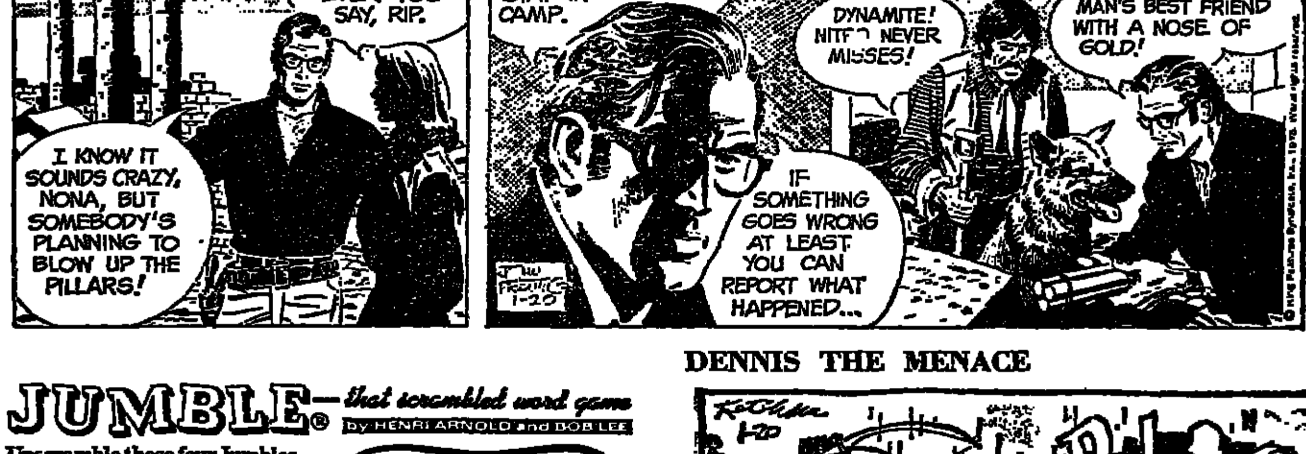
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

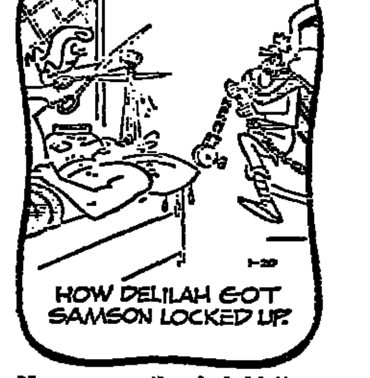
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAING

UCLID

NATFUL

KEDONY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the ANSWER here: BY "◯◯-◯◯◯◯◯◯◯◯" HIM

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: WEDGE LOOSE VANITY KETTLE

Answer: How some cab reporters might act—LIKE "WOLVES"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M NEVER GOIN' INTO THAT KINDA BUSINESS. I'D GET LONESOME FOR EVERYTHING I SOLD."

BOOKS

THE CHANGING OF THE GUARD

By John Ehle. Random House. 344 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IS the very idea of civilization "theatrical"? Is personality? Which is a richer norm for human nature—realism or romanticism? At what point does "honesty" become a reductive force? Can the aesthetic be divorced from the ethical? If we have no more manners and only a "legal" morality, how do we arrive at standards for our behavior? In "The Changing of the Guard," John Ehle has managed to dramatize these questions in a very pleasing novel.

Richie Hall is a great Hollywood star in the "old" tradition of charm, elegance and romance. Now in his 50s, he has been persuaded to come out of retirement to play Louis XVI in a new film about the French Revolution. His emotional investment in the picture is unusually heavy, for his wife plays his mistress, Princess de Lamballe, and his mistress plays his wife, Marie-Antoinette. Even more important, he sees himself as a king playing a king. Louis's situation so closely parallel- his own on a purely psychological level that the film and his private life soon become inseparable.

While Richie Hall identifies with the king, the young director Doug Sigler sees himself as the revolution. He is going to sweep away every sort of embellishment in order to get at "the truth," which he defines in terms of how much "slash" it has. For him, Louis XVI is a born loser whose defeat is not even a personal tragedy but a historical inevitability. He wants to *humiliate* the king to death.

Richie conceives of Louis as a man who wants to *forgive* history, who, in spite of his apparent fecklessness, is capable of "grace under pressure." Louis will not save himself at the cost of his dignity, and it is this dignity that exasperates Sigler. It is not "contemporary," he says. People won't "buy" it. But he is secretly afraid that they will.

As they struggle for control of the film, Sigler wins an easy first round by letting Richie ham up his initial scene. Richie is not yet at home in the character and he falls back on the panoply of personality in place of the real thing. He won't wear padding, although he is thin and Louis was fat. Nor will he weep on Marie-Antoinette's breast. "Weeping," he says, "is not done Texas, Arkansas, Colorado—" h is prepared to eliminate ju about every state with the pc sible exception of New York.

The description of Richie's a Sigler's different ways of worki is very well done. Mr. Ehle married to the actress Rosema Harris and seems to know a go deal about film making. wisely refuses to stack the de in favor of either side, ironica implying that neither will that one is too artificial and t other too infatuated with "honesty" that insists on str ping down bodies, complex s uations, even historical fact.

As Richie gets a firmer g on the part, Louis XVI beg to emerge as an unusually int esting character—for a king, th is. He likes reading, gardeni tinkering with locks, sleepi with older women to the to exclusion of his queen. Rich gives him a rueful majesty, mak him magnificent in his renu ciations. Even Sigler is impress when Louis seduces Marie-Ant nette on the eve of his executi by saying, "I suggest in th place, at this time in our liv particularly in this place, th you can't do any better than m.

Sigler has some power scenes up his sleeve too: the P risian women playfully gropi several priests during their mar on Versailles; a citizen weari the dismembered Princess Lamballe's body hair as a mo tache; the mob rattling centur of royal bones at St. Den Marie-Antoinette complying w her brutal jailer in the hope softening him toward her s

We begin to understand th what we loosely call our revo tion today has some resembla to the French one a hundr years ago. Our "nobility" h its absurdities and our "mass have evolved a less bloody br tality that may be no less structive. History repeats its in an X-rated film version of t original.

With all this, "The Changi of the Guard" never becom didactic or schematic. It is f of small funny things like t scene in which a visiting Brit duke tries to turn his conver tion with Richie and Kate aw from a request that was frightfully bad taste to the s subject of watering places. "O isn't really conscious of the s in England," he says, "is one. And there is a fine scene Paris's Tour d'Argent where cooks are publicly pressing last drop of juice out of a d while Kate catches Richie in equally cruel press of her devising.

Perhaps the most surpris thing about "The Changing the Guard" is the film at center. After seeing it torn ap in the tug-of-war between Ric and Sigler, we still feel that would make a wonderful fil

Mr. Broyard is a New Yo Times book reviewer.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

```
CREAM  TAD SPA
PARLE SOLO KAY
AFELLOWOFCLYDE
  ETUI  KIER
OPT SIVAISTOPA
FEAR  ERA ENID
FUNERALANDCRIED
  FEU   OOO
ASKEDWHOWASDEAD
BAER  ANY ELLE
COD ANDSAID FAR
  DEMI  TSIA
 CAMEFORTHERIDE
 CHI TATS TENON
 CST YRS SANTA
```

CHESS

By Robert Byr

In his new book "200 Open Games," the Russian grandmaster David Bronstein says, "You can have what views you like, but there is no such thing as a competitive player—that's plain fiction." As is habitual with him, Bronstein neglects to provide any defense for his assertion. The style of his writing is that of his conversation: off the cuff, ex-cathedra.

In any case, if one looks for examples to prove him wrong, one finds an embarrassment of riches. My experience is that chess players are forever willing to sacrifice reason in their hunger to win.

Consider the encounter between Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia and Grandmaster Eduard Gufeld of the Soviet Union in the recent Soviet-Yugoslav match in Belgrade. Gligoric, hoping to lead his team to its first upset in the 30 years of this series, refused to pull back his attack even when sober reason would have had no trouble persuading him that Gufeld's counterattack was nothing to trifle with.

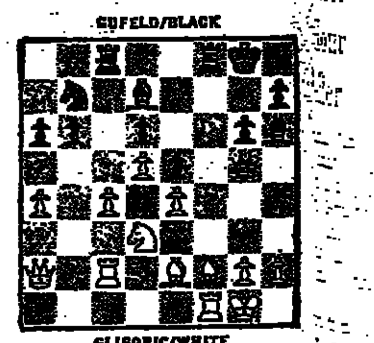
Pattern Unbroken

Thus, his unquenchable drive resulted in his defeat and, once again, he and his teammates, Aleksandar Matanovic, Ljubomir Ljubojevic, Borislav Ivkov, Milan Matulovic, and Raichevic came out on the short end of a 19 1/2-16 1/2 score against Rafael Vaganian, Gufeld, Mikhail Tal, Lev Polugaevsky, Palatnik and Alexei Suetin.

Gligoric has been making major changes in his openings repertoire lately and his choice of the Samisch attack, 5 P-B3, against the King's Indian Defense is new for him. His 9 P-QR4, scotching Gufeld's intended counterplay 9 . . . P-QN4, while not new, is very rarely seen; it deserves a closer look.

Gligoric's 13 P-QN4, forcing open the QN file, at once stuck Black with an exposed QN pawn and White with an exposed QB pawn. Gufeld could not have

GUFELD/BLACK



GLIGORIC/WHITE

Position after 26 . . . N-N2

avoided that by 13 . . . N-N2, f then Gligoric would have crum bled the black queenside by P-R5!

However, Gligoric's 17 Q-K was pointless and time-wastin he could have put the black fo mation to a sterner test by 17 Q N2, followed by 18 N-Q3. Th Gufeld gained the chance f 19 . . . Q-N4 and 20 . . . B-R with active play.

Still, it appeared that the blac QN pawn would go under unt Gufeld's 23 . . . QR-B1 an 24 . . . Q-Q7 introduced difficu complications. Then Gligori might have been satisfied wit a repetition-of-moves draw be ginning with 26 R-N4; instea he stubbornly pressed on wit 26 R-B2.

Obsessed with winning the Q pawn and the game, he greedil snapped at it with 27 BxP, ignor ing his own time pressure an the danger of having his QB cu off from the kingside defens after 27 . . . N-B4.

There was a chance he migh have got away with it by 2 N-B2, but after his 2 K-R1?, Gligoric was lost. Gufel recovered his pawn with 30 . . QxP, while Gligoric could no play 32 NxBP because of 32 . . Q-K6; 33 N-N3, R-B7; 34 R-K1 Q-K5.

Since 34 B-B3, RxB; 35 PxR QxP ch; 36 R-N2, Q-B8, c would mate, Gligoric resigned.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Gligoric	Black Gufeld	White Gligoric	Black Gufeld	White Gligoric	Black Gufeld
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	13 P-QN4	PxP	25 R-N2	Q-N4
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	14 RxP	N-Q2	26 R-B2	N-N2
3 N-QB3	B-N2	15 B-K2	N-B4	27 BxP	N-B4
4 P-K4	P-Q3	16 O-O	P-B4	28 BxN	PxB
5 P-B3	O-O	17 Q-K1	B-Q2	29 K-R1	Q-K6
6 B-K3	N-B3	18 Q-Q1	Q-R5	30 R/2-B1	QxP
7 KN-K2	R-N1	19 B-B2	Q-N4	31 RxRch	RxR
8 Q-Q2	P-QR3	20 N-Q3	B-R3	32 R-K1	B-R6
9 P-QR4	P-K4	21 Q-N1	PxP	33 R-KN1	B-K6
10 P-Q5	N-QR4	22 N/B3xP	NxN/5	34 resigns	
11 N-B1	P-B4	23 PxN	QR-B1		
12 R-QN1	P-N3	24 Q-R2	Q-Q7		

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

tones, Smith Soar to Records

...door Mark ...or Jumper

From Wire Dispatches

...S ANGELES, Jan. 19.— ...nt Stones, world outdoor ...d holder, yesterday broke ...one-day-old world indoor ...-jump mark, clearing 7 feet 5 ...nches at the Sunkist invita... ...l track meet.

...a meeting filled with sur... ...a, San José State senior Dan ...y and UCLA junior Francie ...leu also get world amateur ...r marks. Ripley cleared ...in the pole vault while ...leu turned in a clocking of ...inutes 40.2 seconds in the ...n's 1,000 meters.

...nes, a 6-5 180-pounder who ...a bronze medal at the 1972 ...pics, set his record after ...of the crowd of 13,003 had ...home. Stones went 7-5 at ...ello, Idaho, Friday night to ...Russian Valery Brumel's ...d of 7-4 5/8, set in 1961.

...ley became only the second ...over to pole vault 18 feet ...es, joining Steve Smith, ...a professional, in the exclu... ...club. Smith vaulted 18-2 1/2 ...y in a pro meet.

...nes battled with fellow-...rican Tom Woods late into ...night. But Woods failed to ...7-3 3/4, and Stones, stand... ...immobile for as long as two ...utes as he prepared for his ...p, set the world mark on his ...nd attempt.

...ulter Ripley, shaking his ...incredulously at his mark, ..."I didn't expect to go as ...a, that. I would have been ...sed at 17 feet six inches."

...e made the record vault on ...third and last attempt. The ...quivered as he brushed over ...ut when it did not fall, the ...ators jumped to their feet ...a roar.

...arrieu won her event con...ingly, defeating fellow-Amer... ...Andy Poor by more than ...r seconds. Poor was clocked ...2:45.0, while American Marv ...ker was third in 2:55.2.

...teve Prefontaine ran an im...sive two-mile race to win in ...4.4. In a slow mile, American



Steve Smith AP.



Dwight Stones UPI.

Marty Liquori, the world's No. 1 miler in 1969 and 1971, won 4:05.0, beating Paul Cummings at the wire. Cummings also clocked 4:05.

World 880-yard record-holder Rick Wohlhuter won his event in 1:48.8, with Mike Boit of Kenya second at 1:49.1.

In the 60-yard dash, American Steve Williams, co-holder of the world 100-meter record, narrowly beat Don Quarrie of Jamaica. Both were timed at 6.1.

Pole Vaulter Reaches 18-2½

By Robert Fachet

MONTREAL, Jan. 19 (WP).—Steve Smith raised his world indoor pole vault record to 18 feet 2 1/2 inches Friday night in a dramatic midnight climax as professional track opened its third season with a mixed bag of tricks.

Ben Jipcho was sick, Jim Ryun was absent with the flu, John Carlos was on a "sitdown strike" in the stands and the French-speaking starter left the hurdles and sprint fields in a mass of false starts.

But the 8,753 fans cheered everything from 16-foot vaults to John Delamare's flipping long jumps and those who remained to the finish were treated to a great vault.

After clearing the bar on his third try, Smith grabbed the Player's Trophy, a wood carving consigned along with $2,000 to the meet's outstanding athlete. He ran around the infield with his prize, then took a victory lap, slapping hands reaching his way across the Forum boards.

"I didn't know what to expect, no height or 18," Smith said. "But since I was divorced recently I've been working out a lot harder. I've lost 10 pounds and I'm in great shape. I haven't had the demands and pressures on me I've had before."

Smith's previous record was 18 1 3/4. Runner-up Bob Seagren (17-4) holds the outdoor record of 18 5 3/4. Smith let that goal await another day, because "my calf has been cramping up and I've had the trainer massaging it every two jumps."

Until Smith's leap, the outstanding athlete award seemed destined for 5-foot-5 Jean-Louis Ravelomantsoa, who edged Herb Washington in a 5.0 time that matched the world indoor record for 50 yards.

Washington held his thumb and forefinger a hair apart to show the margin of defeat after a long look at the picture. Then he claimed Ravelomanantsoa had beaten the gun.

"How could he see me?" Ravelomanantsoa asked. "I was in lane four. I was next to the starter. The story of the race was Washington's false start in the semi-finals. He had to be thinking about it."

So did everyone else. Mel Pender was ousted for two false starts in a semifinal and Rod Milburn won a two-man hurdles race from Leon Coleman after three false starts served to eliminate Paul Gibson and an angry Lance Babb.

Jipcho scratched from the 1,500 because of his upset stomach and weariness from a long trip from Kenya and a hassle with Canadian immigration authorities. But he went out "just to relax" and won the 3,000 meters in 8:01.4.

The 1,500 was easy for Dave Wottle, in a slow 3:47.7; Warren Edmonson took the 400 meters in 48.7 and Tom Von Ruden, who trained in an underground parking garage for the last month while snow covered the track in South Lake Tahoe, scored a comeback 800 meters victory in 1:52.7.

Brian Oldfield won the shot put at 68 feet 10 inches. John Radetich cleared 7-1 to capture the high jump, but that was a bit of an embarrassment to the pros. Canadian amateur Claude Ferragne leaped 7 3 1/2 here earlier this evening.



Associated Press

LOSING HIS PANTS—Wales' Steve Fenwick grabs a hold of Frenchman Jean-Pierre Lux.

Wales Routs France in Five-Nations Rugby

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Welsh Rugby Union team, strong and fast, at times scared and confused the French squad yesterday and won the opener of the Five-Nations Rugby Union championship, 25-10.

Wales, with six new players this season, saddened a capacity crowd of 65,000 at the Parc des Princes with a show of talented rugby which had French spectators booing their own men.

Wales scored on a goal, four tries and a penalty goal to France's one try and two penalty goals.

As in the past, the Welsh effort was spearheaded by scrum-half Gareth Edwards, who scored a brilliant try and mesmerized the French with swift open-field running.

Other Welsh tries were scored by Steve Fenwick, Terry Cobner, Gerald Davies and Graham Price. Fenwick converted one of them and also kicked a penalty goal.

For France, Jean-François Gourdon scored a try and Michel Taffary kicked two penalty goals.

Ireland Triumphs

DUBLIN, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Titleholders Ireland came from behind to take a 12-9 victory over England in their Five-Nations Rugby Union opener at Lansdowne Road yesterday.

Ulster fly-half Billy McCombe tallied the winning points with 10 minutes to go with a try which he then converted. McCombe scored nine points in the game.

Austrian Equals Killy Feat

Gros, Thoeni Gain But Klammer Leads

KITZBUEHEL, Austria, Jan. 19 (AP).—Italy's Piero Gros won the World Cup slalom here today, his compatriot Gustavo Thoeni won the combined, but Austria's Franz Klammer retained the overall World Cup lead despite another slow slalom showing.

Klammer held his position on the top by virtue of his triumph here yesterday which equaled Frenchman Jean-Claude Killy's 1967 feat of five straight victories in World Cup downhills.

Gros, the defending champion, clocked 57.59 and 55.56 seconds on the two demanding slalom runs, for a total of 111.35. This netted him 25 points and placed him on the runnerup position in the standings with 145.

Thoeni also gained 25 points for capturing the combined trophy, awarded to the best overall skier in the downhill and slalom. Thoeni, three-time Cup champion, is now third with 135 points.

Thoeni had been second, only one-hundredth of a second behind Klammer in the downhill yesterday.

Klammer also won 15 points for his third place in the combined standings on the strength of his downhill superiority, although he was almost 6 1/2 seconds behind Gros. Gros didn't enter the downhill.

Still, the Italian was the only happy racer after the end of the competition here. Thoeni complained about his slalom performance, saying, "It was the worst race of my life,"—he finished 13th—and Klammer said I must do better in the slalom."

Second in today's slalom was Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, with Italy's Paolo de Chiesa in third place.

Proell Victor In Giant Slalom

JAHORINA, Yugoslavia, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Annemarie Proell-Moser of Austria today displayed more of the dazzling style that has won her four straight World Cups when she breezed to victory in a giant slalom race that, for her, did not even count toward the standings.

Proell had already amassed 175 points, the maximum possible for the first half of the season.

The cherubic-faced 21-year-old covered this central Bosnian resort's 1,350-meter course with 55 gates in 1 minute 14.79 seconds.

She was 28 seconds ahead of runner-up Lise-Marie Morerod of Switzerland, who clocked 1:15.07. Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany was third in 1:15.13.

"This was an extremely easy run and the snow was beautiful," Proell said afterwards. "It was a lovely run for me today with no worries because I already had the highest number of points I could get in the first stage of the World Cup."

"All the same," she added, "once you stand at the start, you want to win. You're giving your best and you are happy about the victory."

MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Franz Klammer, Austria, 2:03.23
2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 2:03.23
3. Werner Grissmann, Austria, 2:03.30
4. Rene Berthod, Switz., 2:03.80
5. Walter Vesti, Switz., 2:04.12
6. Herbert Plank, Italy, 2:04.14
7. Michael Veith, W. Germany, 2:04.17
8. Philippe Roux, Switz., 2:05.02
9. Pat. Pellat-Finet, France, 2:05.13
10. Ernst Winkler, Austria, 2:05.46

GIANT SLALOM

1. Piero Gros, Italy, 111.35 (57.79—53.56)
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 112.21 (58.71—53.50)
3. Paolo de Chiesa, Italy, 112.40 (53.75—58.65)
4. Hans Hinterseer, Austria, 113.46 (59.80—53.66)
5. Geoff Bruce, U.S., 113.86 (58.69—54.97)
6. Jan Bachleda, Poland, 114.11 (59.99—54.12)
7. Hans Enlewasser, Austria, 114.13 (59.14—54.99)
8. Fernandez-Ochoda, Spain, 114.47 (100.20—54.17)
9. Roland Roche, France, 114.63 (59.64—54.99)
10. Wolfgang Jungiger, W. Germ., 114.71 (59.57—55.14)

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

	Pts
1. Franz Klammer, Austria	159
2. Piero Gros, Italy	145
3. Gustav Thoeni, Italy	135
4. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	90
5. Werner Grissmann, Austria	81
6. Paolo de Chiesa, Italy	67
7. Herbert Plank, Italy	54
8. Erik Haaker, Norway	51
9. F. Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain	40
10. Michael Veith, W. Germany	35

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 1:14.79
2. Lise Morerod, Switz., 1:15.07
3. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germ., 1:15.12
4. Marie-Therese Nadig, Switz., 1:15.33
5. Bernadette Zurbriggen, Switz., 1:15.60
6. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:15.82
7. Ingrid Gfoelner-Schmidt, Austria, 1:15.85
8. Fabienne Serrat, France, 1:15.58

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

	Pts
1. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Aust.	175
2. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germ.	118
3. Hanny Wenzel, Liechtenstein	97
4. Fabienne Serrat, France	86
5. Cindy Nelson, U.S.	85
6. Christa Zechmeister, W. Germ.	82
7. Marie-Therese Nadig, Switz.	77
8. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria	76
Bernadette Zurbriggen, Switz.	76
10. Lise-Marie Morerod, Switz.	47

Stanford Shows UCLA It's Better Than Average

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (UPI).—For a .500 ball club, Stanford had a pretty good weekend.

The Cardinals celebrated Friday's 64-60 upset of second-ranked UCLA with a 67-66 victory last night over fifth-ranked Southern California.

Stanford's pair of victories put its won-lost record to only 8-6, but moved the Cardinals into a first-place tie in the Pacific Eight with UCLA, Southern Cal and Oregon. Each has a 3-1 conference record.

Seven-foot center Rich Kelly was responsible for Stanford's big weekend. Against USC, he scored 30 points, including four critical free throws in the final minutes. Friday night, he scored 22 points and grabbed 13 rebounds in handing UCLA its first loss of the season.

In beating the Bruins before a crowd of 7,000 on Stanford's home court, the Cardinals ran off to a 13-point half-time lead, and saw the lead dwindle to four with six minutes to go. But Ed Schweitzer picked up two key baskets to put Stanford ahead by eight and the Palo Alto, Calif., team held on for the victory.

In other games last night:

Top-ranked Indiana rolled over Northwestern, 82-56, behind Kent Benson's 20-point performance.

Third-ranked North Carolina State staged an overtime comeback to edge 14th-rated North Carolina, 88-85.

Wesley Cox sank two free throws with nine seconds left in overtime to clinch a 55-53 victory for Louisville over Drake.

Sixth-ranked Maryland held Navy to 23 points in the first half and coasted to an 87-73 victory.

Charles Russell scored 26 points and Charles Cleveland had 22 to lead No. 7 Alabama to a 93-67 romp over Louisiana State.

Rudy White had 24 points and Lionel Hollins 23 for eighth-ranked Arizona State and the Sun Devils ran past New Mexico, 93-76.

Oregon's Stu Jackson hit two crucial free throws and Ken Stringer one in the closing seconds to give the ninth-ranked team a 68-66 decision over Washington.

Tenth-ranked Kentucky dominated the boards and Kevin Grevey scored 27 points to carry the Wildcats to an 85-82 victory over Mississippi. Joe Dryant's field goal with six seconds remaining gave 11th-ranked LaSalle a 67-65 victory over No. 19 Penn. Marquette held the nation's leading scorer, Adrian Dantley, to 17 points and the 12th-ranked Warriors dropped Notre Dame, 71-68.

Al Fleming scored 20 points to lead 13th-ranked Arizona to a 63-57 victory over Texas-El Paso. Tom Roswell scored 22 points and Brian Dunleavy 18 to Carry 15th-ranked South Carolina past Davidson, 85-68.

Florida used stalling tactics, but 16th-ranked Tennessee captured a 59-56 victory as Vols sophomore Ernie Grunfeld scored 23 points and freshman Bernard King added 19.

No. 17 Rutgers was upset by Lafayette, 72-69, while 19th-ranked New Mexico State defeated North Texas State, 85-68.

Dahlia, Allez France Match Proposed for June in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Plans for a match race between fillies Allez France and Dahlia advanced recently when the handlers of Allez France inspected and approved the Klampenborg Race Track here.

Alec Wildenstein, son of Allez France's owner, Daniel Wildenstein, said that he would propose Saturday, June 21, as the date for what is being described as a world championship of horse racing.

Alec Wildenstein and trainer Angel Penna arrived here to approve the track, just north of here, which was endorsed last month by Dahlia's French trainer, Maurice Zilber.

Swedish promoter Goeran Josephson said that final arrangements on the date and purse would have to be agreed to by the Wildensteins and Dahlia's owner, Texas oil millionaire Nelson Bunker Hunt.

The three Scandinavian monarchs have agreed to put up a trophy for the match race over a mile and a half for the two fillies, both now 5-year-olds.

The race is intended to resolve a long battle between the two fillies, who have met six times, with Allez France winning each race, three times as 2-year-olds and three more last year.

Dahlia, English champion for the last two years, winner of the 1973 Washington, D.C., International and the 1974 American grass track champion, has always raced better outside of France. She has won $1,158,000, slightly more than the $1,136,000 earned by Allez France, winner of last year's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

The Scoreboard

GOLF.—At Johannesburg, Allan Henning of South Africa completed his start-to-finish victory in the Toro Classic with a final round of 70 to win by three strokes. Henning, who started the tournament with an 11-under-par 61, finished at 270, 18 under par. Defending champion Dale Hayes of South Africa had the best final round, 66, to finish with 272 for second place.

Italians Drive Lancia Into Lead Of Monaco Rally

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Italians Sandro Munari and Mario Vanucci, winners in 1972, survived a night of snow and landslide in the French Alps to take the lead today in the 43d Monte Carlo auto rally.

The Italian pair headed a field of 73—the lowest number to complete the first stage since 1939.

In the sole survivor of the Lancia team's three Stratos, they posted the fastest time for three of the four special speed trials and then overcame contradictory rulings by the organizers that at one time put all results in complete confusion.

When he dust and snow had settled, Munari was credited with a lead of 1 minute 55 seconds over Finland's Markku Alen and Iglka Kibimaki, who headed a trio of Fiat-Abarth 124s.

Italians Fulvio Bacchelli and Bruno Scabini were third, 2:35 behind, and Finns Hannu Mikkola and French co-driver Jean Todt fourth at 2:46, both in Fiats.

Organizers first said Munari got a flat tire on the third speed trial. They then said that the trial would be neutralized because of a landslide and a special formula of time calculation would be applied. But finally, they reverted to the original times and Munari was back in the lead.

The drivers now have 36 hours of rest before setting out on the rally's second stage—nine specially timed sections over another 1,000 miles in the Alps.

Goolagong Is Injured

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Australia's Evonne Goolagong has been ordered not to play tennis for at least three months because of an injury to her right hand. Goolagong, 23, is suffering from a torn cartilage near her right wrist.

Holland Sets 800 Record In Swimming

BRISBANE, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Australian Stephen Holland broke his world 800-meter freestyle record here yesterday and declared afterwards that his next goal is to regain his 1,500-meter mark.

Holland, 16-year-old schoolboy, swam the 800 in 8 minutes 15.20 seconds at the Queensland swimming championships, clipping 0.68 of a second off the time he set during the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, New Zealand, last year.

Immediately after his swim, Holland said he now wanted to win back the world 1,500-meter record, taken from him last August by American Tim Shaw.

Shaw holds the world's best time, 15:31.75—0.15 of a second better than Holland's best.

"I just want to beat that record again," Holland said.

...iller's One-Man Show ...ontinues on Golf Tour

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 19 (AP).—...ohnny Miller continued his dom...ation of the pro golf tour, ...ooting a 5-under-par 67 yes...rday and pulling away to a ...ree-stroke lead in the third ...nd of the $200,000 Dean Mar... ...Tucson Open.

...Playing with machine-like pre...ion and detachment, Miller put ...ether a three-round total of ..., 14 under par, on the 7,200-...d Tucson National Golf Club ...rse.

...Miller, 1974 player of the year, ...gunning for a second consecu...e victory and fourth in a row ...r two seasons.

...is 200 total in Phoenix last week was the lowest 72-hole score in 20 years of tournament competition.

He has led or shared the lead at the end of every round this year. In order, he has scores of 67, 61, 63, 64, 66, 69 and 67 this year for a stroke average of 66.0.

"I guess, I'm stuck with playing for second again," said John Mahaffey, three strokes back after 69 for 205.

"The way this guy's playing is just phenomenal. He's amazing. He had to bogey No. 17 just to make it interesting."

Tom Watson was third with 67 for 206.

The group at 207, five strokes back of Miller, included former Masters champion Tommy Aaron, Gene Littler, Mike Hill, Leonard Thompson and Don Iverson.

Iverson's 66 was the best round of the day. Littler and Hill had 67s, Thompson 69 and Aaron 70.

Arnold Palmer had a 67 for 210 before turning to his duties as a television commentator.

PGA champ Lee Trevino, still weakened by flu, had a 70 for 213.

Miller reached the par-five second with two big wood shots and barely missed an eagle putt. The birdie was a tap in.

He birdied the seventh from seven feet, lofted a five-iron to within 30 inches of the cup on the eighth hole, scored from 15 feet on the 11th, from 20 on the 13th and went to 6 under par with a pitch to five feet on the 15th.

His bogey came on the 17th, after he missed the green. His five-foot birdie putt on the final hole lipped the cup.

THIRD-ROUND SCORES

Johnny Miller	66-69-67—202
John Mahaffey	67-69-69—205
Tom Watson	72-67-67—206
Don Iverson	67-74-66—207
Mike Hill	68-72-67—207
Tommy Aaron	71-66-70—207
Leonard Thompson	68-70-69—207
Gene Littler	70-70-67—207
Al Geiberger	71-69-69—209
Arnold Palmer	72-71-67—210

...Connors Victor ... Only 1 Hour ...Against Meiler

By Ro...

...REPORT, Bahamas, Jan. 19 ...).—Top-seeded Jimmy Con... needed only one hour yes...ay to beat West Germany's ...l Meiler, 6-0, 6-2, and take $13,000 top prize in the ...amas International tennis ...rnament.

...nnors took control from the ...t, breaking Meiler's service in ...first game of the first set.

King Vs. Evert

...RASOTA, Fla., Jan. 19 (UPI).—...ris Evert and Billie Jean ..., the top two seeds, meet ...y in their second straight ...ls of the Virginia Slims ten... ...tour.

...ing swept by sixth-seeded ...e Heldman, 6-1, 6-2, yester... ...and Evert also advanced ...y, downing England's Vir... ...a Wade, 6-3, 6-3.

...st week, Evert routed King, 6-1.

Laver Beats Ashe

...UMACAO, Puerto Rico, Jan. ...(AP).—Australian Rod Laver ...inued his mastery over Arthur ..., beating the American, 6-3, ...yesterday in the finals of ...02,000 tennis tournament held ...almas del Mar. Laver's first-...e prize was $12,000. Ashe ...ived $8,000.

...ockey Pineda ...illed in Gate ... Horse Rears

...RCADIA, Calif., Jan. 19 (AP). ...varo Pineda, one of the top ...eys in America, was killed ...erday when his horse reared ...pinned him against the ...ting gate at Santa Anita ...c.

...rack officials said the 29-year-...jockey's head was crushed ...nst a metal bar at the top ...he starting gate stall.

...e accident occurred as Pineda ...starting the fourth race ...rd Austin Mittler, a 3-year-...who had only three previous ...s. Pineda, from Mexico, was ...ied to Arcadia Hospital where ...was pronounced dead.

...nce coming to the United ...es in 1964, Pineda had won ...e than 2,500 races and his ...es had earned more than ...million.

Pro Football's Finale Will Be a Television Production

By William N. Wallace

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Big, burly Gale Gillingham was standing at the round bar off the lobby of a hotel here the other evening talking to Tom Mack, who, like Gillingham, is one of the best guards in all of football. A third party put his arms around their shoulders in a friendly embrace. They both winced. "Ouch," said Gillingham. "Don't touch me there. I'm sore."

Mack explained: "At the end of the football season you can't touch a guard on the shoulders. He's been blocking for six months and his shoulders are very tender. We're not the only ones. There goes Diron Talbert. You can't shake his hand because he has a broken bone in there somewhere."

Talbert, the defensive tackle of the Redskins; Gillingham, from the Packers, and Mack of the Rams, plus 77 other stars, will play in the guaranteed final game of the pro season tomorrow night. This is the annual anti-climactic Pro Bowl contest and Miami fans are showing little interest. The crowd is expected to total no more than 35,000 in an 80,000-seat stadium. It really is a television production for the American Broadcasting Company, which is the chief source of income, too.

Big TV Money

The National Football League Players' Pension Fund benefits from this game whose origin came in 1951. The ABC fee, $1.5 million, will far exceed the gate receipts.

The format is the American Conference all-stars against those of the National Conference as determined by vote of the league coaches. It is a matter of prestige to be chosen although there are several players who would just as soon skip the occasion. Fran Tarkenton did, being excused after pleading that he had a sore passing arm.

Allen Page, Tarkenton's Viking teammate, says he would rather be home with his family than here. There has been low-key grumbling about the prizes, $2,000 to the winning players and $1,000 to the losers. It was low key because, after all, the player pension fund is the over-all beneficiary.

Who will play? Just about everybody who is anybody. The starting quarterbacks will be Ken Stabler of the Raiders for the AFC and Jim Hart of the Cardinals for the NFC.

The AFC is said to be the favorite largely on the basis of the last three games in the series which its teams won. Jack Geyer, the irreverent publicity director of the Rams and a dedicated Southern California alumnus who is helping out here, says, hopefully in jest, "The reason the NFC squad is the underdog is because we have two Yale guys on our squad."

The two Ivy products are Calvin Hill of the Cowboys, a reserve running back behind starter Lawrence McCutcheon of the Rams, and Dick Jauron of the Lions, the kick return specialist for the NFC squad.

Little has been asked of the players during the week. The coaches, John Madden and Chuck Knox, have kept the workouts short and the players have toured the golf courses, gone to the races and shop-talked around the Americana and Hyatt House hotels. The game is slightly rigged in their favor—the offenses are limited by agreement and blitzing by defensive players is forbidden.

Pro Basketball, Hockey Statistics

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Washington 107, Philadelphia 92 (Hayes 31, Porter 19; Collins 28, Cunningham 22).

Boston 98, Detroit 90 (Cowens 23, Havlicek 21; Lanier 30, Ford 12).

Phoenix 115, Chicago 105 (Scott 31, Van Arsdale 30; Van Lier 23, Love 16).

Buffalo 121, Golden State 116 (McAdoo 43, R. Smith 24; Barry 35, Beard 19). Bob McAdoo scores 17 points in final quarter.

KC-Omaha 107, New York 90 (Archibald 28, Walker 21; Monroe 26, Frazier 22). San Larey has 20 rebounds for winners.

Portland 127, Houston 106 (Petrie 27, Johnson 36; Tomjanovich 20, Ratleff, Hanes 14).

New Orleans 113, Seattle 109 (Mahnvich 42, Counts 18; Fox 28, Brown 24).

Saturday's Games

Boston 123, Houston 101 (Cowens 24, Westphal 17; Murphy 18, Ratleff 15).

New York 104, Chicago 91 (Monroe, Frazier 25, Bradley 22; Walker 24, Van Lier 19).

Washington 128, Golden State 101 (Riordan 23, Hayes, Porter 18; C. Johnson 21, Smith 13). Mike Riordan of Bullets holds Rick Barry, league's leading scorer, to season low of 8 points.

Buffalo 129, Atlanta 115 (McAdoo 32, McMillian 32; Van Arsdale 26, Henderson 17).

Detroit 86, Phoenix 77 (Bing 21, Lanier 16; Bantom 19, Perry 14).

Cleveland 108, Philadelphia 106 (Davis, Cleamons 24, R. Smith 14; Cunningham 31, Mix 22).

ABA Standings

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	31	13	.705	—
Kentucky	29	13	.690	1
St. Louis	18	28	.391	14
Memphis	12	33	.267	19 1/2
Virginia	9	36	.205	22

Western Division

Denver	38	7	.844	—
San Antonio	26	20	.583	11 1/2
Indiana	20	23	.465	17
Utah	21	27	.438	18 1/2
San Diego	19	26	.422	19

Friday's Games

New York 108, Kentucky 93 (Erving 40, Taylor 23; Gilmore 29, Averitt 16). Nets pass Colonels into first place in Eastern Division.

San Antonio 139, St. Louis 120 (Silas 33, Gervin 30; Barnes 28, Gerald 22).

Memphis 92, Virginia 79 (Johnson, Daniels 14, Jones 13; Twardzik 23, Green 16). Squires lose 10th straight.

Indiana 108, San Diego 107 (McGinnis 33, Joyce 18; Jones 30, Harris 23).

Saturday's Games

Utah 122, Indiana 118 (Roche 25, Malone 28; McGinnis 34, Joyce 19).

Denver 126, Memphis 104 (Calvin 19, Robiah 18, Owens 17, C. Jones 16). Mack Calvin becomes 13th ABA player to score 10,000 points in career.

San Antonio 125, San Diego 110 (Gervin 33, R. Jones, Nater 25; Lamar 22, Harris 27).

New York 92, Virginia 91 (Erving 25, Kemon 22; Powell, Jackson 14, Twardzik 13).

NHL Results

Friday's Games

California 4, NY Rangers 4 (Hrechkosy 2, Huston, MacAdam; Ratelle, Gilbert, Stemkowski, Vickers).

Buffalo 4, Vancouver 2 (Dudley, Menah, Lorentz, Gare; Monahan, Damarco).

Atlanta 5, Los Angeles 0 (Bennett, Latter, Lysiak, Comeau, Harvey). Flames goalie Dan Bouchard picks up his first shutout of season.

Saturday's Games

NY Rangers 3, Vancouver 2 (Greschner, Vickers 2; Damarco, Gould). Steve Vickers wins game with 35 seconds left.

Philadelphia 4, Atlanta 1 (Macleish 3, Dornhoeffer, Bladon; Gibbs).

St. Louis 5, Minnesota 4 (Hess, Palazzari, Merrick, Thomson, Lefley; Hickey, Oliver, Fiesch, Dunlop). North Stars lose eight straight.

NY Islanders 5, Detroit 1 (Hart 2, Gillies, Drouin, Nystrom; Dionne).

Toronto 5, Montreal 3 (Ullman, Plett 2, Williams, Neely; Shutt, Mahovlich, Wilson).

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 4 (Bucyk, Marcotte, Orr, O'Reilley; Kehoe, Schock, Larouche, Pronovost).

Kansas City 4, Chicago 1 (Dube 2, Paiement; Daigle). Scouts' goalie Peter McDuff makes 38 saves.

WHA Results

Saturday's Games

San Diego 5, Houston 4 (Ferguson, Morenz 2, Peacosh, Rivers; M. Howell, Lund, Hughes, Labossiere).

Phoenix 3, Edmonton 1 (Florek, G. Sobchuk, Borgeson; Sheehan).

Chicago 3, Minnesota 2 (Rochon, Mara, MacGregor; McMahon, Arbour).

Russian Fighters Decision the U.S.

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 19 (AP).—Victor Ulianich of the Soviet Union won a close decision in the heavyweight division over Marvin Stimson in the last fight of an 11-bout competition to give the Russian amateur boxing team a 6-5 victory over the United States team at Caesar's Palace yesterday.

The victory was the seventh straight triumph by the Russians over a U.S. team.

College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY

East

Columbia 84, Cornell 81.
Barrington 81, Coast Guard 67.

South

Georgia Tech. 75, Wofford 74.

Southwest

Arizona 67, New Mexico 49.
Arizona St. 81, UT-El Paso 56.
Austin 88, Trinity 75.

West

Stanford 64, UCLA 60.
Southern CAL 85, California 65.
UN-Las Vegas 77, San Francisco 75.
Santa Clara 90, Nev. Reno 73.
UC-S. Barbara 63, Fresno St. 64.
UC Davis 63, Humboldt St. 54.
Gonzaga 73, Idaho 63.

SATURDAY

East

St. Bonaventure 77, Villanova 70
Geo. Wash. 71, St. Joseph's (Pa.) 62.
Delaware 87, West Chester 70.
John Carroll 89, Wash. Jeff. 69.
Vermont 84, Maine 67.
Fordham 60, Temple 46.
Buffalo 70, Army 68 (OT).
St. John's 103, St. Francis 63.
Manhattan 70, Siena 72.
Syracuse 98, American U. 84.
Pittsburgh 84, Penn St. 56.
Slippery Rock 57, Clarion 56.
Providence 86, Massachusetts 74.
Bucknell 67, Juniata 48.
Connecticut 80, Colgate 65.
Lafayette 72, Rutgers 66.
Niagara 72, Canisius 63.
Johns Hopkins 76, Haverford 69.
Seton Hall 84, Georgetown 67.

South

So. Carolina 85, Davidson 68.
Virginia 80, Duke 56.
VMI 67, Towson St. 65.
Alabama 93, LSU 67.
Kentucky 85, Mississippi 82.
Maryland 87, Navy 73.
Louisville 55, Drake 53 (OT).
Florida St. 107, Hofstra 71.
Georgia 67, Miss. St. 65.
Wash. Lee 93, Hamp.-Sydney 67.
Clemson 70, Wake Forest 71.
Tennessee 59, Florida 56.
Auburn 92, Vanderbilt 89.
Tenn. Tech. 74, Murray St. 68.
Furman 66, Citadel 65.

Midwest

Detroit 87, Waynes St. 65.
Purdue 86, Illinois 67.
Indiana 82, Northwestern 56.
Ohio St. 80, Wisconsin 67.
Marquette 71, Notre Dame 68.
Bowling Green 85, Kent St. 69.
Nebraska 74, Kansas St. 61.
Miami (Ohio) 102, C. Michigan 78.
Wstn. Mich. 71, Ohio U. 66.
Duquesne 82, Dayton 81.
Ohio Wesl. 64, Bald.-Wallace 56.

Southwest

Baylor 74, Rice 73.
Arizona St. 93, New Mexico 76.
Texas Tech. 65, Okla. Baptist 51.
SMU 85, Oklahoma City 75.
Oral Roberts 73, Jacksonville 67.
Arizona 69, Texas-El Paso 57.
Houston 99, Mercer 98.

West

Oregon St. 82, Wash. St. 73 (OT).
Boise St. 82, Idaho St. 64.
Utah 91, BYU 78.
UCLA 102, California 72.
Stanford 67, USC 66.
Utah St. 81, Air Force 67.
Gonzaga 81, Seattle Pacific 58.

Observer

White House Game

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—I went to the White House for a game of "economics" with President Ford.

"You're going to love this game" he said. "It's more fun than anything since the Hi-Li."

He shuffled a stack of thousand-dollar bills, asked me to cut the stack, then dealt me one. I held it close to my chest and studied it. It was the real thing.



Baker

"What happens now, Mr. President?"

He grinned. "Now," he said. "it's up to you to guess what you're *holding in your hand.*"

I paused a long while. Finally: "Could it be...?"

"Yes, yes, you're warm. Go on."

"Could it be a thousand-dollar bill?"

The President leaped up with a delighted smile. "Exactly!" he cried. "It is one of your very own thousand-dollar bills, picked at random from the many you have sent to Washington. It is all yours."

I was delirious with joy. A thousand-dollar bill, and my very own. So Gen. Thieu hadn't gotten all of them, after all.

Clutching it, I rose to go.

"Just a minute," said the President. "We haven't finished the game yet." And he produced a board and dice.

"Now I roll the dice," he explained, throwing a four and advancing a replica of Air Force One four spaces on the board. "Take an Economist card," the space said.

He turned over a printed card. "Oil crisis," it said. "Impose an oil tax to cut dependence on Middle East oil."

"This is the fun part," said the President, picking up the telephone and imposing an oil tax.

"Can I take my thousand-dollar bill and go, now that the fun part is over?" I asked, knowing what the answer would be.

The President poked me lightly in the ribs, smiled. "Always the wit," he said. "I like a fellow with a sense of humor."

"Do I get to throw the dice now?"

"No," said the President. "You get to take a Consequences card. Go ahead."

He picked up a pile of cards, examined them all and gave me one. "This will break you up," he grinned.

"Due to the recently imposed oil tax," it said, "the cost of warming your house has been increased by 50 per cent. Pay $250 to your fuel company to offset its tax increase."

I said I had better go pay the fuel company right away, but the President stopped me. "Since *they will have to pay it back to* the government anyhow," he said, "you can just give it to me."

He changed the thousand-dollar bill, gave me $750, and said, "Now you get an Inevitable News card," and handed me one.

"Congratulations on knowing it all along," said the card. "The government has authorized your electric company to charge you its share of the new oil tax. Pay your favorite utility $200."

The President said he might as well take the $200 to save the power company the bookkeeping nuisance.

"Now I bet I get to take a believer in the American Dream Hah-Hah," card I said.

"You know something?" the President said. "You have a natural feel for this game."

Following card instructions I paid $300 to cover the increase in gasoline prices.

"Some game, isn't it?" the President laughed.

"It sure is, but how do you get my last $250?" I asked.

"Take one of those Another Round of Inflation cards and *see,"* he grinned.

The card said, "Due to the rising cost of transportation caused by the higher price of oil, the price of everything is increased. Surrender all money left in your bank roll."

I told the President I didn't think much of the game. "It's too obvious," I said. "No real surprises."

"That's what you think," he chuckled. "You get the surprise when you go outside and find all those higher prices you've just paid won't go down again."

"What's the surprise there?" I asked. "They never have gone down and I don't expect they ever will."

"Yes," laughed the President, "but what you don't realize is—next year I'm not going to give you an extra thousand dollars to pay them."

It was a scream but to cheer me further the President pinned a button in my lapel. "Does It Say WIN?" I asked.

"No," he chuckled. "It Says SAP."

Britain Reports Tourism on Rise

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—More foreign visitors are being attracted to Britain, despite a drop in the number from the United States, figures from the Trade Department and British Tourists Authority ha.. indicated.

During September, 640,000 visitors, including all travelers from Common Market countries, visited Britain—25 per cent more than in September, 1973.

The number of American visitors fell by 12 per cent in that month and by 19 per cent in the first three-quarters of 1974, compared with the corresponding period of 1973.

Save The Whale

Bostonians protest continued hunting of whales by Japanese and Soviet ships.



Salt Lake City 'Library of Tomorrow' Also Has Books

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 19 (AP).—At the "library of tomorrow," a person can read comic books, make posters and recordings, heat up a meal or watch color television.

When he is finished, he can go home with the latest dime-store novel, the No. 1-selling popular record, a Rembrandt reproduction or a sculpture replica.

The library of tomorrow is open today in suburban Salt Lake City—and it also has books.

"The philosophy of library service has really changed," said Guy Schuurman, director of the Whitmore branch of the Salt Lake County library system.

"Libraries used to be for little old ladies who wanted to nose through books," said Mr. Schuurman, a 43-year-old Dutchman who did the basic design for the $1.4-million library as well as formulating its innovative policies. "Now they're centers where all of the information resources and services of the community can be pooled into a network to improve the quality of life."

Whitmore inaugurated its library in mid-November with an open house that an administrator called a three-ring circus. Indeed, there was a clown to entertain the children.

The library has so far been a success. More than 49,000 persons visited it in December, usually a slow month for libraries. By contrast, the larger main branch of the Salt Lake City Public Library had 13,050 visitors.

An Evening Out

A tour of Whitmore's 32,000 square feet shows why many area residents consider the library a good place to go for a family evening out or a Saturday afternoon of entertainment.

On the lower level is a space-age auditorium, wired for quadraphonic sound, three-screen movie or slide projection, dressing rooms and a kitchen where persons holding meetings can heat up meals they bring with them. The Internal Revenue Service will soon be showing a tax-information film as part of a public seminar.

Two adjacent classrooms are open for free booking by any group. Hunting safety was taught in one of them recently. In February, there will be free guitar lessons.

In a corridor on the lower level is a gallery for art shows. The "mail-a-book" section has about 4,000 copies of 800 books, some with large type for persons with vision problems and some for invalid children. Books may be ordered by phone or mail through a catalogue.

Nearby, there is the nationwide interlibrary system, which puts local patrons in touch with the resources of hundreds of libraries throughout the country, linked by teletype.

Entering the main level, the visitor's attention is focused on a "control desk," known as the Information and Reference Center, where a professional librarian will answer "any question" in person or by telephone.

The control-desk librarian is surrounded by dozens of reference books, a telecopier which sends and receives facsimiles throughout the area's library system and a hot line to the New York Stock Exchange, which has data available within 15 minutes of the time it appears on the big board.

The control center provides also a community information and referral service. "If you want to know what's going on in the Salt Lake Valley, call us first," said Yvonne Clement, assistant director of the library. Services include relaying requests from the elderly for transportation or meal services provided by senior-citizens groups.

In the record section, there is a collection of LPs, not only Beethoven and Brahms, but the hottest rock group or blue-grass bands as well.

Best Sellers

Also in the pop-culture realm are racks of the latest paperbacks and best sellers.

For the seamstress, there are dozens of pattern books, donated by a fabric store.

There also is a production center that has equipment for film editing, slide or picture mounting, duplicating, drawing, tracing, close-up photography and overhead or opaque projection. "Somebody came in here a few days ago and used a projector to trace a design *on fabric for embroidering,"* Mrs. Clement said.

There are also typewriters for public use, electric, manual, large carriage and one which types the notes of music.

Also for musicians are practice rooms, one with a piano, one with an organ and both equipped with top-quality phonographs and cassette tape-recording equipment. There is sheet music to take home, too.

PEOPLE: *Collector in Atlanta Is Down in the Dump*

William Hill of Atlanta is indignant because his treasured garbage collection, including some prized fish heads, has been removed from his house by four municipal garbage trucks.

Hill, 64, has been building up his garbage collection since last July, when he moved into the house with his sister. Although he refused to say exactly how, he boasted to his sister and neighbors that he planned to make big money with his collection.

"Don't ask me what I'm gonna do with trash, I'm gonna make money with this," his sister quoted him as often having said. He followed this sally, she added, with "I guess that's tellin' them, ain't it, William J. Hill."

Meanwhile he kept adding choice items and finally the sister, Mrs. Evelyn Murin, had enough.

"I had to move out of here Nov. 1 because he had that three-room house packed with trash wall to wall and nearly to the ceiling," she said. "Rats were crawling around here. It wasn't fit for a dog to live in."

Mrs. Rosa Wright, who lives next door in the duplex building, said, "It was stinking so bad I couldn't sleep at night. Lord, I declare, he must have lost his smellers. I sprayed. I put down all kinds of deodorants and air fresheners, and none of it did no good."

Hill, Mrs. Wright said, was not overly selective as a collector of trash. "He brought home garbage, anything, everything. Old bottles, cans, papers. He even brought home old rotten fish heads from the fish market."

Actually, Mrs. Wright said, Hill is neat. "That man used to keep this yard spotless," she said. "He would sweep it up with a broom, even the grass, and he'd pick up all the trash and take it in the house."

Mrs. Murin said that she did not know what her brother would do now, but, "I sure ain't gonna let him know where I'm living now, because first thing you know I'll look up and here he'll be coming with an armful of old bottles."

* * *

Mrs. Audrey Robb, who said after winning $1 million in the Canadian lottery last November that she would continue working, has changed her mind.

Mrs. Robb has left her $133-a-week job as a Teletype operator in Hamilton, Ontario, to go on a European trip.

The note she left for her boss said: "Acquired independent means—$1 million."

* * *

In London, Percy Breckell was so excited when the greyhound he had bet on finished first that he ran onto the dog track and was bowled over by the hare. The motorized beast, traveling at 40 miles an hour, broke Breckell's leg.

"This will take some explaining to my pals," he said.

* * *

Our passport expiring last week, we hied ourselves to the United States Embassy, where we were able not only to renew our c ship ("Breathes there a ma soul so dead/ Who ne'er 'tc self has said/ This is my my native land, etc., etc.' also to disprove a vicious there are Americans at th Embassy, the Marine Corps for one, and probably the sador, for another.

Not that it matters only Bulgarian is spoke when the following ques included on one of the fo be filled out: "If parents or are or were U.S. citizens date and manner of acq and loss, if appropriate." wrestled with the syntax fo 10 minutes and decided answer wasn't appropriate.

* * *

A young stewardess in made up a lover's qua plastering the streets wi ers, the Italian news ANSA reports.

It said that the stew, i only as Claudia G., 23 argument last Monday 40-year-old boyfriend, She slapped him and her that he never wan her again.

After several days change of heart but did ho to get in touch doctor. In the 10 mon they had known each o doctor had not told h name or address.

She solved the problem says, by having poster and putting them up streets near the hospital he worked and in the are he lived.

"Gipa, your Visca wa you at 5 p.m. at the usual the posters said, "I love y

ANSA says the doctor posters, kept the appo and patched up the quarr story looked any further, the agency added, beca doctor is married and th of three children.

SAMUEL H

New York Clu Rainbow Roo Have Shut Do

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 Two of New York Cit entertainment spots, the Grill atop Rockefeller Cer the Lambs Club off Times, have become the latest of rising prices and the c crunch.

The Rainbow Grill, a sl for entertainers for 41 ye close, at least temporaril 31 because its present, n ment, the Brody Corp., s rent asked in a new lea high.

The Lambs Club, whe rical personalities have c more than a century, v tioned last week for $3 sale held at the directi bankruptcy referee. T owner, Tremont Savings a Association, holds a $450,0 gage on the four-story

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, JAN. 20.

AMA04AZ	JLS02AG	NWS05TR
AME05TA	KPS05LE	VFN07NC
CBM01KB	MLW04VL	

MESSAGES, JAN. 18

AMT03CT	ERE04AA	WDE01PG
DFB02FH	IDB04HE	
ERJ05FN	RJD09LE	

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